e teacher who entered on, having joined us on continued faithfully and es of a teacher, for more obliged to retire on acial recovery, she again till she was obliged, by her existence, to retire which she took so much t seemed to be so deep-

ol, she was not a comry serious thoughts on was satisfied, however, ne way, and was desir-hich God had given her most for the benefit of not hide her talents, them in the service of she were imitated, in has given even but one

he that watereth shall we need not be surprisnmunicated to the chilould have returned back er she had been rather she felt the importance was led, by her own ine things that belonged hat she should do to be the blessing of God resation of her beloved of the duty of publicly f her baptismal covedying love of her Savter this, she became ethe school than before; for her to quit her stashe said it caused her kness. Her interest in death, though she had ears previously to that

, held after the news of the following resolution, inted for that purpose,

hers of Christ Church ctionate and respectful Esther Tucker, who, he labors, and, by her y conduct, contributed tion: and it is their earthat the recollection of delity in the cause of ally in feeding the lambs

## HERER.

E POET.

wper seem to have been nature, and it may be ved on any man with a uisites to conciliate af-At his 62d year time but little. His features d all the powers of his his heart. He was of a han delicate in the form ur was of a light brown, ay, and his complexion at, but not finical; in niv.

serve in his deportment, netimes produced in his ixture of awkwardness ld be more truly gracean he was, when in good particular, his behavior and fascinating in the

m constitution, and had ve, it is probable that uniform and happy tene, the native fire of usly into the kindred thered flames of desire astitutional melancholy, eal produced altogether ensation and of mental ordinary vicissitudes of his moral career, and the purest admiration,

could be more entitled s ever more truly comthers. It was that rare ity in his nature which ranks, who had opporvate life. He was bef idolatry in his family: his magical powers as cal gentleness of manwhich illuminated the

features to announce the extreme sensibility aloud he furnished the chanting winter even o happily in the fourth

he had long been, he mmon talents for conn was distinguished by try, by delicate humor igher tone of superior charms of a cultivated ry happily described in er of a venerable divine.

THINGS.

kness there were three physician, the disease. o of these joined they doctor, "Ne Hercules sician and patient join. d the patient recovers. n, that is a strong disng the cure, down goes

life depends on a pow th readiness and cheerer called upon to make secured, by keeping ittle selfishness.

disease join, then down

# M H O M 28



# RRALDO

PUBLISHED BY SOLOMON SIAS, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND AND MAINE CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. ... G. V. H. FORBES, EDITOR.

Vol. V.

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#### ZION'S HERALD.

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le for their discontinuauce.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. ENVY.

Charity envieth not -1 Cor. xiii. 4. Envy is a disposition of mind which arises from being the prosperity of those with whom we had riip; and displeasure of seeing another possessed good we may want, or desire. This passion, if ay be called, the philanthropist would decomione of the blackest in the human heart. No man to be condemned for defending his just rights, or ing displeasure against a malicious enemy. But nan who conceives ill will at another who has atnone of our rights, nor done us any injury, solecause he is more prosperous than ourselves, poses a disposition not calculated to generate happibut is allied to the rancor of an evil spirit. Perthere are few in the world who have not at one time ther discovered something of this nature stirring them; a kind of lurking uneasiness of the mind. they behold others enjoying more than had fallen ir lot, of some advantages which they coveted, ught themselves entitled to possess.

principal grounds of envy among men are acnents of mind-Superiority of birth, rank, cation-and success in worldly pursuits.ief endowment for which man deserves to be is goodness--or approximation towards Deity. from them we become miserable. But what me. occasions envy is the fruit of the accomplishof others; or that pre-eminence which the judgof the world bestows, or which we fear it will beon their calents above our own. For this reason it that superiority in genius and learning, eloquence, any of the various attainments which attract the noof the world, become fruitful grounds of envyall indifferently, but to those who follow the line of pursuit. Superior merit of any descripalways rests on itself; for, conscious of its own it even disdains competitions.

might have proved a blessing to many, had they ossessed those advantages for which they are eu-Beauty has often betrayed its possessor into a beheld with spiteful eyes, by those who are their and in the midst of their competitions, the fading ison with the higher, more exalted, and lasting es of the mind. Paramount success in worldly a too frequent ground of envy among mankind; g all ranks and conditions of men, competihated him and could not speak peaceably unto

exhibits the true natural disposition of man, such circumstances; it proves beyond a doubt ernal depravity of the human heart, which, long it may, from different causes lie conwill eventually discover itself-in the conduct ons of men. And this is a latent quality or and disposition of every human being on earth, e can be fitted for the kingdom of heaven. It of those, like the brethren of Joseph-"we ly endure that others should be made repuand famous, or richer and greater than our-lt is but justice that men should enjoy the diswhich their abilities may have raised them d. It is but natural for those to command which they are entitled by birth or rank. when I have left the goal in the race of life, that the man without any pretensions to unmerit should have so far outstripped me, and than himself, is what I cannot endure."

the more prosperous of mankind. But do such a great measure culpable themselves for ie, instances sometimes occur where, by a sucof disappointments, men may be prevented ng into public acceptance. But, in the ordirse of human affairs, merit, sooner or later, sitself to light, and receives its reward.

A LAYMAN. tuate, June 25, 1827. TO BE CONTINUED. Gen. xxxvii. 4.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. EDITOR, ion says that, "as cold waters to a thirsty soul, ood news from a far country." Having receivher communication from brother J. W. Bartake the liberty to put it into your hands for the d, should it be thought worthy a place in its col-It may be interesting, not only to some of his

gests by what means their condition might be improved, and great good achieved. Perhaps, too, some missionary of the cross, may be induced to direct his course that way and assist in dispelling the gloom and darkness of "nature's night" that hangs over that people, and desolates that vast country.

I have the pleasure to add, that we have encouraging prospects here in religion; several have recently found peace in believing, some backsliders are claimed, while others are anxiously inquiring. the way J. FILLMORE.

Salem, June 30th, 1827.

### LETTER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Bahia, March 15, 1827.

My Reverend Pastor and Brother in Christ, It being quite uncertain when an opportunity may offer for Salem or Boston, I improve the present offer-ed by the departure of the frigate U. States for New York, in writing you a few lines, although my sorrows and afflictions, from internal and external causes, almust incapacitate me from the task; but as you have often told me that feelings or inclinations should not be listened to when in competition with duty, I therefore break through this formidable barrier and fulfil my obligations, lamenting deeply that I can render my pastor, who has ever manifested such deep interest in my welfare, no better account of one of his flock. I auticipate your first inquiry into the welfare of my soul; it is, indeed, an inquiry of infinite importance, and one that I ought ever to be ready to answer, and, at each stroke of the clock, with the watchful sentinel, be able to say "all's well." But, alas! it is my unhappiness that my sinful heart seldom permits me to join in this peaceful response, but more frequently have occasion to sound the alarm, to call into action all my forces to repel some new attack of the enemy; in fact. I have continual fightings without and fears within, but the sweet and joyful anticipation of the triumph and glory that awaits me in the result, amply repays me for these momentary toils and trials, which perceive to be necessary. Had I no enemies to contend with, no difficulties to surmount, no cross to hear, what should I have to consuit the my glory? No, the way to glory is through trionn ion; then welcome affliction—I'll kiss the rod—I cain the cup of sorrow dry—through Christ I shall—2 off victorious.

It is my great misfortune and unhappiness, at the present moment, in being obliged to say all is not right within—my house is not in order—I am comfortless. But, my dear brother, God is just; it has been my own fault that I am brought thus low; it is occasioned by the summum bonum of earthly felicity; for, in my permitting, on a slight occasion, a few days since, proportion as we approach the perfections of a fretful and impatient disposition to gain the ascendwe become happy-and in exact ratio as we ancy over the fear of God that ought ever to restrain The result has been what I might have known would follow. I am in the depths of sorrow and affliction-lying under the frowns of an angry God-what greater calamity can befall man? It is, indeed, a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God, and to grieve the Spirit of Him who has wrought such miracles of mercies in my behalf. I am put to shame and confusion, and know not what to say. Oh, for some dear friend to sympathise with me-some pastor to pour out my soul to. O Jesus, thou wilt he my pastor, my friend, my all; I'll go to Thee and confess my faults, and tell Thee what thou already knowest, that I am determined by thy grace to be more watchful in future; and, perhaps, this good resolve, with the sorrow that I feel, may yet cause my God to lift the and created accumulated disasters. It is too light of His countenance once more upon me. What am I without God in the world? Pray for me, my dear brother, that I may be restored again to favor, is easily blasted-short lived, and trifling in and that these sorrows and troubles may be sanctified to my everlasting good.

It has pleased my Heavenly Father to remove from this world of sorrow and sickness, an affectionate brother; but, while I render a tear as a tribute to nature, will arise: and wherever any favorite object is and wherever any favorite object is and in common with others, jealousy seldom fails add in common with others, jealousy seldom fails are and wherever any favorite object is and wherever any favorite object is and wherever any favorite object is all feel something within that chides me for my grief and sorrow for that which must be my brother's joy.—

Happy Warren, thou art now beyond the reach of the meliorated condition of those that die in the Lord, (and I cherish the fond hope that my brother died thus.) I cannot suppress a congratulatory smile at his entrance into life, but it elicits from me a sigh that I am yet unpresared to soar with him on high. But, I trust, this dispensation will excite me to renewed diligence to be divested of every thing that may impede my prowhich must be eradicated from the mind, gress to these happy realms that I hope, in my Lord's good time, to reach, and then, Warren, to meet thee in the likeness of Christ, and to pass an endless day in loving and being beloved. Who wishes long life? let them have it. I only live to be made meet for heaven; and when I arrive to this happy state I'll then say, let

thy servant depart in peace. I received the melancholy intelligence of my brother's death through the medium of a Boston paper that fell into my hands a few days since. I long to learn the particulars of his death, and oh! that I could al terms with others-and in the same rank hear that he died resigned, trusting in Christ, what satisfaction it would afford me! But God orders all things aright, therefore why should I complain? I ad all that public favor, to which I am no less have been quite unwell the week past, with an attack of my former complaint; this, with the intelligence of ands of this character are too often uttered by the death of my brother, and, more than all, my sins endeavor to justify the eavy they entertain against the best of Beings, have plunged me into the depths of affliction-But console yourself, my dear bromake a fair and just comparison between their ther, with the assurance that what may befall me in the it and that of their rivals?—and whether they present or future life, it is ordered by an unerring God. It shall be my aim, comforted or comfortless. left behind in the career of fortune or of fame? to do right and leave the result to a merciful God that delights not in the death of the wicked, but rather that they should turn and live. I will try to turn, imploring Jesus to help me. Pray for me, my dear brother, that I may be restored again to favor-that my mourning may be turned into rejoicing and that these afflic-

tions may be sanctified unto me. Time will not permit my writing more at present, desiring you to make my affectionate regard to my dear brothers and sisters in Christ, and exhorting them for me to be watchful and to pray for their poor brother in a foreign land, I subscribe myself your un-

worthy brother in Christ. JOHN WESLEY BARTON.

MISCELLANY.

AN INTERESTING SCENE. On Sunday last, at three o'clock, P. M., the scholars belonging to the Methodist Sabbath schools in this city, to the number of about one thousand, assembled Christian and philanthropist. It describes the their preacher, the Rev. J. J. Matthias. The children, of one whose situation is "like the sparrow a- with the superintendents and teachers, occupied the in the house-top," who needs the prayers of Zi-hends, and advents to the gallery. The preacher introduced the exercises by reading

" I am a child, in knowledge young, But Christ shall have my heart and tongue; My tender years, my rising days, Shall be devoted to his praise."

After uniting in solemn prayer to Almighty God for his presence and blessing, the congregation sung the hymn commencing-

" Come, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, To whom we for our children cry;
The good desired and wanted most,
Out of thy richest grace supply!
The sacred discipline be given,
To train and bring them up for heaven."

The preacher then, in language suited to the comprehension of children, delivered a most interesting dis-course, founded on "The Lord's Prayer"—frequently pausing and asking questions, which the children answered with such correctness and promptitude, as evinced their profound attention to the discourse, and an of the discourse, the preacher read a short memoir of Joseph Morris, a scholar belonging to School No. 1, who recently died happy in the ford, and blessing God and Babylon; the still sterner denunciations over the who recently died happy in the ford, and blessing God that the had ever been taken to the Sunday school — This memoir will appear in the Child's Magazine for August. On the whole, it was a scene on which angels might look with delight, and upon which parents and children may reflect with pleasure and profit. We

## From the London Literary Gazette.

THE APOCALYPSE OF ST. JOHN; or, Prophecy of the Rise, Progress, and Fall, of the Church of Rome-the Inquisitionthe French Revolution-the Universal War-and the final Triumph of Christianity; being a new Interpretation By the Rev. George Croly, A. M. H. R. S. L.

This volume is dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; a prelate whose high character for all that does honor to his station, for intelligence, virtue, and literature, argues well for any writer to whose work he has, as in this instance, permitted the sanction of his

But as every work, however thus favorable introduced to the public, must stand or fall on its own grounds, we shall now proceed to state the claims of the present elucidation of one of the most important, and, unquestionably, the least known, portions of the

It is a singular fact, that while the other divisions of the sacred volume have been interpreted with a fulness that leaves scarcely room for the most trivial addition of light, and with a clearness that makes skepticism at once absurd and criminal; the Apocalypse, written by the most favored of the evangelists, the last great document of the prophetic spirit to mankind, the roll of the fates of the Christian church, and, with it, of the world, should be, and ever have been, a tissue of perplexity, the most stubborn trial of the commentators, and converted, by the infinite failures of the plans of elucidation, into darkness visible. The names of Faber, Kett, Galloway, Woodhouse, and Tiloch, will convey to those who are familiar with modern divinity, the impression of labor and learning. But it is (in the author's views) beyond all doubt, that with the Apoc alypse they have effected nothing; and their chief value has been that of showing that no attempt, pursued on their principles, can lead to the light. The result of these endless discrepancies is, of course, the inclination to discredit the book; the readiness to conceive that what has so long defied explanation was not made to be explained; and the consignment of a most magnificent and illustrative work of the Divine inspiration to the hands of enthusiasm, or to utter and ignorant neglect. From both of those culpable abandonments it is the object of the present work to rescue the Apocalypse, not by appeal merely to the ancient authorities of theological literature, the fathers and other early leaders of the church, though this is not unattended to, but by the true and sufficient way of showing that it is capable of an obvious and direct inter-(the true evidence of inspiration,) all the grander features of the history of Christendom.

The present interpretation is, as is stated in the inreference to any of the preceding writers; is new in the arrangement, the mode of elucidation, and the nature of its discoveries: according to Mr. Croly's state-

ment, thus grounded :-"The Apocalypse is a collection of divine visions, seen probably at different times, but all during the apostle's exile at Patmos. It consists of six portions: The visions of the Asiatic persecution. The vision of the Seals, or general view of Providence in the government of the church and the world-beginning with the period of Constantine, ar ! ending with the close of the final age of mankind. The vision of the Trumpets; the vision of the Vials,-which two are nearly identical, and describe the inflictions laid upon the persecutors of the church, beginning from the establishment of the inquisition, and closing with the final ruin of pope-dom, and the triumph of Christianity. The vision of the church distinguished into the three eras of pagan her oppressors, and the vision of the triumph of Chris-

tianity "It will be shown in the course of the interpretation, that the prophecy includes, in the most direct manner, all those great events which make the frame work of history since the first age of Christianity; that it distinctly predicts the establishment of the church under Constantine and his successors; the overthrow of the Roman empire; the erection of the barbarian tablishment of the inquisition; the persecution of the a solitary Being, and at his word the whole pile, the is overpread with thistles! My pride flattered me alfirst reformers, the successive punishments laid on Itainquisition was let loose against Protestantism; namely, the destruction of the Spanish armada, the civil war following the overthrow of Protestantism in France, in 1785, the wars of Louis XIV. the French Revolution, and the final and universal war."

"It will be seen, by a comparison with any of the rom all in many important features, but peculiarly in the juxtaposition of the Trumpets and Vials, whose extreme similarity has bitherto struck our readers, yet which have been treated, in deference to the errors of the early commentators, Mede, &c. as relating to totally different events, centuries asunder. The result of this separation has been remediless confusion. the present volume it is shown that the two series beresiding in different parts of the country, but in the Allen street church, to listen to a sermon from gin from the same point—the establishment of the inquisition, and continue together; the Trumpets giving the civil and political view of the events, the Vials the ecclesiastical; and both ending in the universal war.

predicted at the close of no less than four of the visism, superstition, and religious violence, acting upon cloud." the European nations until they are inflamed intowar. All the elements of terror and ruin shall be roused ;-Protestantism persecuted; Popery, after a momentary triumph, utterly destroyed; a general shock of ry triumph, utterly destroyed; a general showledge kingdoms consummated by some vast and palpable deful passage in an article entitled, "Natural History." velopment of the Divine power, at once protecting the lit is an humiliating, but not the less true picture of humiliating. church, and extinguishing in remediless and boundless devastation, infidelity and icolatry.
"The prophecy takes successively the languages of

intimate knowledge of the subject. At the conclusion of the discourse, the preacher read a short memoir of ulent cities of the east, the broken sceptres, the spoilcrimes of Jerusalem; the images of wild and sudden invasion, and hopeless battle; the massacre, the conflagration, the final crush of polity, power, and name. Even the agencies of nature are summoned to deepen the prediction-earthquakes and subterranean fire, understand that similar exercises are to be held once lightnings and ponderous and fatal hail. And in the in three months.—N. Y. Ch. Adv. & Journal. ers the form of the Avenger, flashing with terrible lustre, crowned and armed with the power and the wrath of Deity against a world that has for so many ages of suffering resisted His Spirit, worshiped idols, and enslaved and slain His people-God, a consuming fire! It is further declared that this catastrophe is now approaching hour by hour; that the French Revolution was to have been the last great event before it; with but a brief intervening period, occupied by Providence in preparing and securing the true church, in spreading the scriptures, and in giving the last opportunity to the unbelievers and idolaters to accept the truth of God. The Apocalypse of the Divine will in the past, nor an evidence of the general truth of Christianity. but of a warning of the highest and most pressing na ture to all men, in the entire range in human society It is not the mere abstract study of the theologian, nor the solitary contemplation of the man of piety; but a great document addressed to the mighty of the earth wisdom calling out trumpet-tongued to the leaders of nations' councils; the descended minister of Heaven summoning for the last time the nations to awaken to faiths with which they must otherwise go down; the the true faith to prepare themselves by the cultivation of their power, by a vigilant purity, by a generous and going from France to Piedmont, and called herselt a the arrival of a period that, to the whole world of idol-

> arallel but in the inevitable fury of the deluge." work, we must limit ourselves to giving a few specimens of the style; premising that, for the sake of putting his interpretation to the severest test, he has given it verse by verse, a mode which allows of the reader's instant detection of any straining of the original, if such there should be: but which, on the other hand, is be-truth of all these things, telling them, that at the day youd all comparison the most advantageous in point of

clearness and conviction. "The fall of Paganism-The triumph of Christianity was come. Theodosius, a statesman, a soldier, and a man of virtue, was called from obscurity to the empire. The lingering reluctance of the throne to repress the ancient superstition was suddenly changed for a wise and bold activity. A succession of decrees.

As to the interesting person who was the subject of their jests, I soon guessed who it was, and recognised in this portrait our faithful sister, Mary and in common with others, jealousy seldom fails be discovery fails of obtaining it. The history of Joseph and the properly introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least,—"And when his brethren saw that their taleast,—"And when his brethren saw that their taleast,—"And when his brethren, and could not speak peaceably unto the proceeding remarks and could not speak peaceably unto the proceeding remarks are the properly introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the property introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the property introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the property introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the property introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the property introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the property introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the property introduced as an exemption of the proceeding remarks, in one point of the least the second the processary to the discovery of this interpretation; necessary to the discovery like successive flashes of light from the sword of the Cplates it, like the ruins of one of its old temples, and wondering at its stupendous extent, the depth and age in the neighborhood of Mount Viso, a very elevated troduction, wholly original, having been made without of its foundation, the grandeur and costliness of its eribellishments, lavished upon it by the genius of antiqui- It is not possible to express the effect produced by this ty, may well doubt that it was either raised or over- magnificent prospect, which all at once opens on the thrown by the strength of man. But it was the house of darkness; vice and blood were the offerings on its altars: its fall was the freedom of nations, the beginning of a day which shall know no end; and loud and lofty be the thanksgiving for that fall which let in light

upon mankind." "The miraculous origin of Christianity. No con-formity of circumstances can account for the origin of and Brutus, and Virgil! The dark empire of the heart, Christianity. A Being, known to the world only as a and the double bondage of fanaticism and corruption, Jewish peasant, delivered a system of doctrines, which absorbed all my feelings, and spread a vail of obscurioverthrew, not merely some feeble philosophy, or some ty over this smiling Italy. " Oh Jesus," I cried, " Diharsh and unpopular superstition, but both theory and vine Sun! wilt thou never enlighten this unhappy establishment of the state religion, guarded and fought people? hast thou delivered them over without remefor by the armed strength of the most powerful government of the greatest of all empires. Thousands and tens of thousands owed their daily bread to their con- thou also become dry? Thou burning light, which so persecution, papal persecution, and the catastrophe of nexion with that religion. Millions on millions had i- long hast shone in the midst of darkness, art thou exdentified it with all their conceptions of life, of enjoyment, and of that obscure hope in which the heathen saw a life to come. The noble families owed a large ted out from thy book and utterly rejected it? O reshare of their influence to it. The emperor himself was the high priest. Old tradition invigorating into dlestick; turn the hearts of the fathers to the children, was the high priest. Old tradition invigorating into living belief, made it the pledge of safety to the empire and deign to accompany thy feeble servants, that we may yet possess the desolate heritages."

Oh, how was my heart moved in accosting these sad Roman dominion were destined to inevitable ruin.-Yet against this colossal and haughty erection—the consummate work of subtlety and strength—stood forth poor people? how shall I begin in this vineyard, which great fortress that towered up to heaven, came, wall ly, Spain, and France, as three powers by which the and gate, to the ground. And by what means had this fear the contrary; for my faithful Master never fails been done? By nothing that can find a parallel in the to humble me in those very things in which I seek my history of human impulse. Signal austerity; enthusiasm, wealth, military genius, the promise of splendid ers of the gospel have gone before me, and left no success, visionary doctrines, the displays of a sensual trace; who am I that I should hope for a happier isparadise, have made proselytes in barbarous ages, or among the loose creeds of contending heresies. preceding commentaries, that this arrangement differs the Founder of Christianity cast away all those weapons of our lower nature. He shrunk from no declaration of the most unpalatable truth. He told the Jew that his spiritual pride was a deadly crime. He declared that the cherished impurity of the Gentile was a deadly crime. He plucked up the temporal ambition of his followers by the roots, and told them that if they were to be great, it must be through the grave. In the full view of unpopularity, desertion, and death, he pronounced to the Jews the extinction of their national existence; to the disciples, their lives of persecution. At his time of his death, his name had scarcely passe beyond his despised province; and when it at length derful contrast with the sterility of the French Alps. reached Rome, it was known only in contemptuous The inhabitants of this commune, almost all Vaudoi The preacher introduced the exercises by reading and adverts to the moral as well as temsuitable portions of Scripture; and the children, with that of a crowd of unfortunate men.—
suitable portions of Scripture; and the children, with that of a crowd of unfortunate men.—
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the preacher introduced the exercises by reading are poor, and appear very simple in their manners and connexion with that of a crowd of unfortunate men.—
the preacher introduced the exercises by reading are poor, and appear very simple in their manners and connexion with that of a crowd of unfortunate men.—
the prophecy to be accompanied by certain signs, the prophecy to be accompanied by certain signs, the prophecy to be accompanied by certain signs, the prophecy to be accompanied by certain signs.

which our common experience admits to be obvious and his people; his doctrines were acknowledged inat the present hour; viz the extraordinary distribu-tion of the Bible, the continued influence over Europe the God whom the heaven and heaven of heaven and heaven a of the four great powers by whom the French empire not contain. Those wonders are familiar to the Chriswas put down, &c. The universal war is shown to be ena on which the spirit of man can gaze-the stars of ions, and to be detailed with circumstances of mea- our moral twilight, and worthy of our loftiest admirasureless terror. It is fully shown from the prophecy, tion, till the gates of the grave shall be unbarred, and that it shall be ushered in by a sudden revival of athe----

#### HUMILIATING PICTURE.

In reading the second number of the American Quarterly Review, we met with the following power-ful passage in an article entitled, "Natural History." man nature.

"Man may be justly entitled the great destroyer and exterminator of life, without regard to time, place, or circumstance. By his power, the strongest are overcome; by his ingenuity, the most subtle are cirsumvented, and their energies of body and mind made subservient to his necessities or pleasures. He is superior to the whole animal creation in the noblest attributes; but he enjoys one pre-eminence, for which even the lowest have no cause to envy him. All the destructive animals fulfil their dire offices upon creatures belonging to other kinds: when the lion leaps from his ambush, it is into the neck of the wild ox or the antelope that he buries his claws; -when the wolves howl in unison, it is the deer they are pursuing ;-when the scream of the eagle sounds shrillest, then let the wild duck beware! Even the insatiably ferocious tiger keeps aloof from his brethren of blood. But, when the drums roll, and the trumpets clang-when the banner folds are shaken abroad upon the air, and the neigh of the charger re-echoes the deep notes of the bugle; then is man, with his boasted reason, preparing to spill the blood of his brother .- to drive his desolating chariot over the faces of his kindred-spread havoc and despair before his path, and leave famine and pestilence to track his footsteps."

#### VISIT TO THE WALDENSES.

In the last report of the London Continental Society is contained an extract from the Journal of the Rev. Mr. Neff, describing a visit which he made to the Waldenian or Vaudois Valleys in the month of July, 1826.

Arrived at Abries, the last town of Queyras, the inhabitants of which are all Roman Catholics. I entered the peril already darkening over their heads, and cut the inn. While I was breakfasting, I overheard in the themselves loose from those unscriptural and idolatrous kitchen, a conversation which fixed my attention; I listened to it, and the following is the substance: The Spirit of God commanding the teachers and holders of hostess was relating, (I know not to whom,) that the hallowed courage, for that high service of God and Piedmontese Vaudois. That after supper, this woman man in which they may so soon be called on to act, had taken out of her bosom a little book, in which she and perhaps to suffer; and proclaiming to all men a- read in a low voice; that a geometrician, who boardlike the infinite urgency of redeeming the time before | ed at the inn, had taken the book out of her hand, and almost immediately thrown it away with indignation, atry. Europeen and barbarian, shall come with a civil treating her as a fool. That upon this she began to ruin, of which the subversion of Jerusalem was but a type, and with a physical destruction that can find no all, defending the contents of her book, and maintaining, that we are all by nature lost and condemned; Having thus briefly stated the nature of Mr. Croly's that we must be born again and be converted, both the cork, we must limit ourselves to giving a few speci- moral and the immoral; that all are equally in need of grace, &c. &c. The hostess added, that this young woman seeing that no one received her words, and that on the contrary they laughed at her, had called of judgment they would recollect them to their condemnation. In relating this the hostess had the air of a person performing a comedy, and was very much of-fended at it; as also were all the rest, which did not inspire me with the desire of casting fresh pearls be-, of F. who, as well as her husband, is a native

After two hours quick walking, I reached Csummit, which is seen at a great distance from Milan. view. Above and round about, the rugged rocks and glaciers of the Alps; below, the smiling valleys of Piedmont, and in the distance, the vast plains of Ita-

ly. This admiration is a tribute which every traveller doubtless pays, who ascends the Alps for the first time. But how different were my sentiments from those of the world. How far was I from thinking of Casar, dy to the seductions of the enemy? And thou, hun-ble valley, watered with the blood of so many martyrs, art tinguished for ever? O Lord, has thou forsaken this member thy tender mercies; restore unto it thy can-

ready with brilliant success: but that even made me own glory. "Besides," I said to myself, "other preachsue?" Absorbed in these reflections, I descended has-But tily by a path, or rather a steep stair cut in the crpper-colored granite, along the precipitous banks of the Pelisse, which dashes from fall to fall across the rocks. This path descends thus for more than three leagues, even to Bobi, where we begin to find the chesnut trees, whose fruit were often the support of the fugitive Vaudois. There every thing announces the residence of a refugee people. Part of the soil is cut away; the sides of the steepest mountains are covered with little fields, supported by walls, and the mould of which, for the most part, has been transplanted thither on men's backs. The situation is very picturesque, and very fresh, and the vegetation of a beauty that forms a won

rural and quiet seems made to serve as a retreat for true religion, and I think an evangelist would not la-bor here without success. The pastor of B—, is a man of simple habits, but who appears more occupied in his farm and his Presbytery, than in the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and amuses himself more in delineat ing the charming scenery of his parish, than in conducting his flock to the source of the living waters. He is very wise in his own eyes, calls himself the friend of forbearance, and reckons so much upon that of God, that he does not think it necessary to trouble himself or others with theological questions. \* \*

We went afterwards to pay a visit to the pastor of St. Jean, an old Neologist. B. had heard him the Sabbath before preach a sermon, in which there was very little Christianity; and he held an argument with him at the close. He received us in the mo ble manner, and asked us which of us would preach for him the next day but one? "Both," replied B— cannot we have two services?" "Yes; but right there is a Taulas (a sort of game) and a bail on the beath before the church, and on that account we make the morning service as short as possible; and how can we have a second? We can, however, propose it, but the afternoon service must be very short." I dissembled my indignation, promising myself that I would not thus subject the service of God to vanity; for it is but too true, that in many of the Vaudois churches they hasten divine service as much as possible, in order to get time for their pleasures. The principal diversion is the above mentioned Taulas or firing with a gun at a mark, the privilege of which the Vandois alone, in all Piedmont, have obtained, in consequence of their ancient treaties with the kings of Sardinia. They devote to it all the Sundays of the fine season. They are held in every commune alternately, and draw a great crowd of people. Nothing can equal the dissoluteness of these fetes, which, according to the expression of B \_\_\_\_, make the day of the Lord a day of the devil! On Saturday we learned that there was to be no ball on Sunday : a young man related to Paul, had prevailed on the captain (or king) of the shooting match, to send away the musician, in consideration of the two services, and stranger pastors; there was only the shooting, and that was discontinued during the ser-

This week we went to see Mr. B \_\_\_\_. I had heard him mentioned as a faithful pastor, and indeed we must render him the testimony that he has a zeal for God, and holds that discipline should be better observed in his churches: they tell me also, that he preaches in a very forcible way. We saw him several times, and spoke to him with great frankness, and yet with the respect due to his age and character. He invited us to preach on the Sunday, and I did so, taking for my subject the vision of the dry bones. The discourse appears to have produced much impression. The same day there was a Taulas at L.—, and the company of shooters were to assemble, as usual on going out of the The drummer, however, gave notice of it without beating his drum. The captain demanded of him the reason: "How," replied the drumma, "after drum at the door of the church !"-" It must be beat," replied the captain sharply: and the drummer was obliged to obey.

On my way I passed by Mr. B.'s, and called, both to take leave of him, and to buy some hymn books. He received me politely, and after some preliminary observations, spoke of our discourses of the day before complaining of some hard sayings addressed to his church, as if they had never known the gospel. accompanied me on my way for about half an bour, putting some questions to me as to what I thought of the Vaudois in general. I thought it right to give him my sincere opinion, and told him, that I believed there were very few in all the Valleys, who were acquainted with the salvation that is in Christ. This declaration offended him, though he had sought it. I endeavored to soften the matter, by telling him how I had come to the knowledge of these things; but the more freely I spoke, the more he was displeased. At length he left me, telling me, that we had each his own flock, and that it was our duty to attend to them.

Thus I quitted Piedmont with my heart grieved at the sad condition of this once interesting people, and yet blessing the Lord, that he had given me access to some few souls, ardently praying that he would keep them, and conduct them in the right way. I have heard that since I left, Mr. M. holds meetings in his own house. Prejudices run high against them, and a young student of Lausanne, who has lately been there. has taught the people to use the reproachful name Momiers, so much used against the brethren in Swit-

Infidelity. A writer in the New York Observer says, that an association in that city is publishing the tracts of Voltaire, and other deistical and atheistical writers, besides issuing weekly an anti-christian paper, and preparing a deistical library. He very properly suggests that similar efforts should be made the friends of truth and religion. We believe that the tracts of Voltaire, and those gratuitous distributions, first suggested to the Christians of Europe, the idea of religious tracts and tract societies .-- Recorder.

Taunton Jail .of the Prisons in Massachusetts, published by order of the Legislature, the Salem Gazette has extracted an account of a certain Dr. L-, the physician of the prison, with a salary of \$50 per ann. who is in the habit of giving certificates to prisoners to have rum, sometimes a pint a day, if they can pay for it. A retail store, it is said, is allowed to stand on the County land, near the yard, and belonging to the keeper, and is rented by him to J. R. of whom the rum is purchased by the prisoners. The Court of Sessions, who appointed the Doctor, the Sheriff of Bristol County, who, we believe, appoints the Jailer, and is accountable for his conduct, are under obligations to remedy this abuse without delay. As they value their good name, the reputation of the Commonwealth, and the salvation of the souls of the poor prisoners, who are thus increasing in guilt, and preparing for the prison from which there is no release, it is hoped the remedies within their power will be immediately applied, and thus erase from the records of our prisons, at least one foul aspersion on the morals of the county and town, in which this sink of intemperance is located. - Christian

SLAVE LABOR. " I was coming up from Washington City the other day, and stopped at the half way house, when presently there came through a lot of thirteen horses, or each horse a negro, and each horse's shoulder a bag of oats. They came along at a very slow walk, and stopped at the tavern well. I asked them how far they had come, and was answered 'half a mile,' and that each horse was to be watered; and that then they would proceed to a field at some distance, to sow these oats. I reished watering the horses. I said to myself, here are about 30 acres, well fenced and divided into four fields:

I trust, sir, that instances of oat-sewing, such as I have named above are rare in our state. I am glad to be able to say they are rare, and becoming more rare every day. You will agree with me, I know, that such God should open his heart, hands, and purse, to this

but speedy ruin.

If the man possesses 20 negroes, sells 15 at \$300 ach, and also 1000 acres of land, at \$15 per acre, he will soon be able to invest \$20,000 in good stocks, which will yield \$1200 a year towards his maintenance; and the residue of his lands will increase in value b the neighborhood becoming settled and cultivated. He will have time to cultivate properly his 500 remaining acres, more or less, and be vid of his troublesome ne-"\_American Farmer.

## PRACTICAL OWENISM.

We have no where seen so full a statement of the affairs of New Harmony, as in the following article which we copy from the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. Owen's Community at New Harmony, Indiana.

Mr. Owen's attempt to establish his New Social System in the west, on the principle of a community of interest, has entirely failed, and he has departed for Scotland. A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, who has been a member of his society on the Wabash for 16 months, gives a briefsketch of their proceedings during that time. When he joined the preliminary society in December, 1825, the number of members was 000, and all were in high hopes of success. Though they had many difficulties to encounter, they fully lieved that on Mr. Owen's return from Scotland, they should be conducted directly to prosperity and happiess. Almost irresistible allurements were held ou for youth to join the society. In accordance to Mr. Owen's precepts, amusement and pleasure were libeally encouraged; their days and nights, including the Sabbath, were spent in frolic and revelry; and balls, concerts and cards occupied almost their whole attensued.

Business was neglected and confusion soon en-Mr. Owen appeared again among them in January, 1826, and immediately proposed the dissolution of the preliminary society, and the organization of a community of common property. This was effected after some opposition, and a new constitution was adopted. Soon after this, Mr. Owen introduced a uniformity of dress. That of the women was a frock, very full, belted on, and extending a little below the knee, and pantalettes-the neck and arms bare. Some of the females rebelled, and would not wear the dress recommended, nor associate with those who did. dress of the men was a short jacket without any collar, drawn on over the head, with pantaloons buttoned on it, and belted round the waist. This dress was wholly discontinued after a few months. Mr. Owen's next step was a public protest against the marriage ceremony. He said it was absurd for a man and woman to love each other their whole lives. This measure was strongly disapproved, especially by the women. On the 4th of July, 1826, Mr. Owen came out with his declaration of mental independence, which drew from papers throughout the Union, showers of satire, and calamities of man had their source in institutions of religion, individual interest, and marriage, and deall that we have just heard, should I go and beat the clared his community free from those sources of evils. thirty-one persons, including families, have launched This declaration excited feelings of astonishment and disgust among the members. Innumerable evils presented themselves before and after this event: the conproposed by which those who invested their property were to receive it again, if they should afterwards withdraw, and a board of trustees was appointed. All did leave the community. Many families left the place under very unhappy circumstances, uttering bitter curses trustees were forced to break up the community, and

> are not to be relied on. Thus has ended this new-fangled project for the melioration of the human race; and thus will end the plans of all pretended reformers who discard the doctrines and duties of Christianity.

> lost their confidence in Mr. Owen, and attribute their

nisfortunes to him. Mr. O.'s son still remains at New

Harmony and publishes a paper, but his statements

## MISSIONARY.

REOM THE METHODIST MAGAZINE. PENSACOLA MISSION.

the Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dated Pensacola, April 30, 1827.

DEAR BROTHER, - At the last meeting of the South Carolina Conference, I was appointed a missionary to this place, at which I arrived on the 22d of February. death of our beloved brother Cook, which took place in the fall of 1825. The Roman Catholics having possession of the place previous to the change of government, have maintained it (in a religious sense) almost undisturbed until now; and even at present they seem to have the greatest influence in matters connected with Christianity. For three or four years past, this place has been declining, and has, therefore, presented but few inducements for missionary or charitable exertions, but at present it offers something more favorable and more worthy of respectful attention. It is now improving, and the establishments of the United States near this will, no doubt, greatly contribute to its pros-

perity: they are a navy-yard and cantonment. Of the morality and religion of the place you may be able to judge, when the scantiness of the means to se principles are considered. There has been manifested, however, a disposition by most of the Americans to encourage the gospel among them. have uniformly preached three times a week in town, to as respectable congregations as could be expected in a place hitherto so destitute of the means of grace as this bas been. In addition to my labors in town, I have made arrangements to preach once a week to the United States' soldiers, at the cantonment. I have preached there once a week for several weeks past, and calculate on continuing my appointments. I have preached once by request at the navy-yard, and intend to make another visit there as soon as practicable. have been solicited by some to form a society, but finding that the most of those that were collected together by my predecessor, (who has gone to rest,) have been an injury to us rather than otherwise, I have, as yet, refused, for fear of being precipitate. which has been preached does not seem to have promained half an hour, and when I left, they had not fin- duced any very visible effects, but there are good reasons to believe that it has not fallen by the way-side thirteen horses worth each \$60-and 13 negroes each By the blessing of Divine Providence I have succeedon an average \$300—say a capital of \$4630 of ready ed in forming a Sabbath school society, and have cash, employed in seeding a field of oats!—Quere—school of about forty children. Several young person school of about forty children. Several young persons What will these oats cost the cultivator of them on such have volunteered their services in this important unawsystem? I presently passed a small new house, and dertaking. May the blessing of the Lord God be or the institution and all connected with it. A subscripand in one field were a white man and two lads plant- tion of between five and six hundred dollars has been ing potatoes; the father dropped manure from a cart raised for the building of a church, and I have the drawn by a yoke of oxen, (good beef;) one boy drop- promise of a lot on which to build it, should I procure ped the seed from a basket, and the other covered the hill before the manure became sun dried and impover-Thinks I to myself, this man will be able to purpose; and as all has been subscribed here which undersell his wealthier neighbor in potatoes and oats may be calculated upon, I am under the necessity of too, if he make any, or else his neighbor will lose mo- seeking assistance from abroad, and hope that you will

management can bring upon its conductors nothing people, and send his charities to relieve them. Surely ery one who loves the Saviour and his cause will de something towards this object; and if they should, we shall soon have more than an abundance. Let all the men of God come up to his help, that His house may be built and His name glorified in this region of death I hope and believe that the Redeemer of souls will defend and protect his own cause, and that this dreary waste may blossom before Him and be beautified wit

From the Methodist Magazine.

BELLVILLE MISSION, U. C. Extract of a letter from the Rev. W. Case, to the Rev. J. Emory, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the M. E. C. dated Bellville, May 21, 1827.

The work of religion among the natives here coninues to prosper. Of another body of the Chippeways in the vicinity of Kingston, about 10 have been converted, and the whole body of about 40 have renound ed spirits and have come up to Grape Island for instruction. Peter Jones is now with us. The condition of our Indian friends is every day improving. You would delight to hear our whole assembly, about 130. singing the Indian of

"How happy are they, who the Saviour obey, And have laid up their treasure above; Tongue cannot express the sweet comfort and peace
Of a soul in its earliest love."

Pah pe na tah mooh wadt Ke sha mun ne toon kane wab mah chik Ah pe che sah kooh Cepe pah he na tah moogk Pe je nuk shah wane one kooh se wadt.

The Indians are much delighted with the new hymn book, and their desire to read is, by this circumstance, much increased. We are exceeding happy in seeing the progress of this good work, and we are the progress of this good work, and we are much en-couraged by the deep interest which is taken in their welfare, both in this country and by strangers. To-day we renew our labors on the island. I arrived here a bout two weeks since. Several of the preachers from the Hallowell and Bellville circuits accompany us in the labors of this week, -of building a scow, making a harrow, planting, shingling houses, and teaching these new Christians the way to heaven.

#### From the Recorder and Telegraph LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Departure of Missionaries .- March 21st, Rev. Mr Kayser and wife for the Cape of Good Hope. April 4, Rev. J. J. Freeman and wife, and two children-Mr. and Mrs. Canham, for the Isle of France, on Mrs. Thomas, for Quilon: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, brance. for Travancore: and Mr. W. B. Addis, for Quilon. invective and ridicule. He asserted that all the evils "Perhaps at no period of the Society's history, since sent out so many laborers together; within a month, forth upon the deep, destined to far distant shores .--These numerous embarkations, while they have produced a very extensive outlay, evince the disposition of stitution was rejected, and various other plans adopted the Directors not to slacken their hands in the imporwith no better success. In October last, a contract was tant cause in which the Society is embarked, but to go forward, relying upon the co-operation of its nuerous friends, and above all, on the effectual blessing of Him who has said, 'the silver and the gold are not do, and as bankruptcy was fast approaching, it was found necessary to order the least efficient members to er, and the glory, and the victory."

Rev. W. Reeve, who has been some time in England, is about to "return to India for five years, with against Mr. Owen; others could not go for want of a view principally to complete the translation and remeans, and refused to obey the order; and finally the vision of the Holy Scriptures, in Canarese, in which considerable progress has been made; and, on account return to the individual system. Some hired or pur- of health, he has the instructions of the Board to rechased houses or shops; others formed small colonies side at Bangalore, where he will, in addition to the on the New Harmony lands; a number settled in translation of the Holy Scriptures, undertake some de-Ohio; and many returned to their former places of partment of instruction in the Bangalore College, and residence. Many respectable families have sacrificed engage in direct missionary labors at that important much property to promote this visionary scheme, and the hopes of all have been blasted. Most of them have

Missionary Devotedness .- The Rev. Mr. Nott, leav ing England the second time for the South Seas, writes thus to the Secretary of the London Missionary Society, dated Plymouth, March 26, 1827: "The last monent is now arrived-our anchor is just up. Our Plymouth friends came off this morning to bid us farewell, and are now returning in the boat. And now, my dear sir, finally farewell! After a few more hours, beloved England will sink below the horizon, to be seen no more by me for ever. Be it so; no such trifles move me; for what does it signify on which side of this little globe we live? The only things worthy of attention are to be the Lord's, and to be doing his will, to have a title to heaven, and to be growing in meet-Extract of a letter from the Rev. Charles Hardy to ness for it. May it thus be with you and me.

From the Christian Watchman. The events pertaining to the Mission in Burmah, and in relation to Mr. and Mrs. Jupson, have been of such a character as to excite a lively and most affect-Since I have been here I have learned that no Prot- ing interest. We now present another tender scene. estant minister had preached here, statedly, from the It is the occasion on which the Burman Jailor permit ted the infant daughter of Dr. Jupson to be brought by its mother to the gloomy den of his confinement.

## LINES

Addressed to an infant Daughter,\* twenty days old, in the condemned Prison of Ara. Sleep, darling infant, sleep, Hush'd on thy mother's breast;

> Disturb thy balmy rest. Sleep, darling infant, sleep, Blest that thou canst not know The pangs that rend thy parents' hearts.

Let no rude sound of clanking chains

The keepness of their wo. Sleep, darling infant, sleep;

May Heaven its blessing shed, In rich profusion, soft and sweet, On thine unconscious head. Why ope thy little eyes?

What would my darling see? Her sorrowing mother's bending form? Her father's misery? Would'st view this drear abode,

Where fettered felons lie, And wonder that thy father dear Such place should occupy?

Would'st see the dreadful sights, That stoutest hearts appal,
The stocks, the cord, the fatal sword. The torturing iron maul?

No, darling infant, no, Thou seest them not at all; Thou only mark'st the rays of light,

That flit along the wall. Thine untaught infant eye Can nothing clearly see; Sweet scenes of home and prison scenes

Are all the same to thee. Stretch then thy little limbs, And roll thy vacant eye, Reposing in thy mother's arms,

In soft security. Go, darling infant, go; Thine hour is past away; The jailor's voice, in accents harsh, Forbids thy longer stay.

God grant we vet may meet In happier times than this; And with thine angel mother dear, Enjoy domestic bliss!

But should the gathering clouds, That Burmah's sky o'erspread, Conduct the fatal vengeance down Upon thy father's head,

THE PERSON OF TH

Where could'st thou shelter find? Ah, whither would'st thou stray? What hand support thy tottering steps, And guide thy darkling way

There is a God on high, The glorious King of kings, Tis He to whom thy mother prays, Whose love she sits and sings. That glorious God, so kind,

Has sent his Son to save Our ruin'd race from sin and death, And raise them from the grave. And to that covenant God,

My darling I commend; Be Thou the helpless orphan's guide, Her father and her friend. Inspire her infant heart,

The Saviour's love to know. And guide her through this dreary world, This wilderness of wo. Thou sleen'st again, my lamb.

And heed'st nor song nor prayer; Go, sleeping in thy mother's arms, Safe in a mother's care: And when, in future life.

Thou know'st thy father's tongue, These lines will show thee how he felt, How o'er his babe he sung. Maria Eliza Butterworth Judson, born at Ava. Jan. 26, 1825 Am. Bap. Mag.

#### REVIVALS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. WATERFORD CIRCUIT, ME.

sketch of the rise, progress, and present state of Methodism on Waterford Circuit.

Methodism, in this region has been doomed to pass through many afflictions, and encounter much opposi-But that gospel which seeks not its own, but other's good, without murmuring, has prevailed, and uccess has attended its labors of good will.

The late Rev. J. Lee, as is pretty well known, did nuch towards spreading the wholesome doctrine of a free salvation in this eastern country; only a few on this circuit, however, were favored with his ministry, The Rev. P. Wagar was one of the first that labor be, with Rev. J. Ketchum were their way to Madagascar. April 10, Rev. Mr. and successful, and their names live in grateful remem-

" More than thirty years." say some of our members, "have passed since we went ten miles and more the sailing of the ship Duff, have the Directors ever to hear the gospel from their lips and overflowing hearts." Rev. S. Sias and J. Baker were among the first that visited Waterford and Paris. The former probably recollects his entrance into Waterford and the opposition with which he had to contend:—the latter in Paris was almost as his Master without a place where to lay his head. But the lamb-like spirit keep an account of all moneys that shall come and account of all moneys that shall com prevailed so that not long after societies were formed these towns and regular preaching established in them with a number of others composing this circuit.

The progress of these societies has been somewhat through the power of Satan and the depravity of the human heart. Adverse winds have blown some times and some parts of Zion's wall have well night fallen; but her great Deliverer has appeared, and lifted up a standard against the enemy, coming as a flood: so that in spite of calamities she has prospered, yea, and we trust, she will prosper.

As to our present state we have cause of encourage ment and thankfulness. I came to the circuit at the last appointment of preachers with some peculiar sensations, being alone and having much to do to meet my appointments. Under these circumstances the ising tear would have spoiled my enjoyment, not reflected that it was a good cause in which I was the month of February, annually, and furnish in engaged, and that I had a friend-an all sufficient friend, and "there was a rest that remains to the peo-

ple of God." I found some excitement at two or three places the al Conference. first time that I went round the circuit; during the year it has become quite general, so that thirteen places out of fifteen have witnessed at least one con- may at any time require or admit. One hundred have joined our societies; about fifty have been baptized, and there seems to be more of a spirit of inquiry, a disposition to candid, religious judgment than there has been. The cause appears to be prospering in the name of Jesus Christ manifested unto us. Waterford has participated of the divine blessings the most largely; about thirty have joined society in that town, where we have a pleasant meeting house. More than three hundred now belong with us on this part of what used to be Poland circuit. Let those still living who first labored here adoring say, "What hath God wrought;" while others "rest from their labors and their works do fol-low them." DAVID COPELAND.

Waterford, Me. June 1, 1827.

## ALABAMA.

From a correspondent in the state of Alabama we the President, or by any two members of the Burt. have encouraging statements in regard to the state of laws for its own government, and at any regular religion. He says, "we have some good times in this ing, fill any vacancies that may have happened country. There are a few, blessed be the name of own body; shall appoint the superintendents and God, that have not defiled their garments, and rejoice ers of the schools; procure such books as may to read in Zion's Herald that the good work is going the publications of the Parent Society; and shall on at the north. O, may the gentle influences of the vide for visiting the schools. Spirit be felt in this quarter, and, instead of cotton and negroes, may the conversation be about Jesus Christ and him crucified!

We have great reason to praise God for what He has done for us in Alabama. Ten years ago, the yell the number of superintendents, teachers, and school of the savage and the howl of the wild beast, were and such other important matter as may be into heard where we now have Camp-meetings and souls born of God."

## DETROIT.

A gentleman writes to the Publisher of Zion's Herald from Detroit that a considerable attention to religion prevails in that city. God has been pleased to visit some with the joys of his salvation.



WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1827.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The importance of Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes and Tract Societies, as auxiliaries to the great work in which Christian ministers are engaged, must be ob- out the Conference. vious to every enlightened mind. They are not matters of mere experiment or speculation—they have been fairly tested-and, after struggling through difficulties of no common magnitude, they now bid fair to become and recommend such books as they may approve very powerful and efficient means of advancing the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom throughout Christendom and the world. They have long been viewed tion of our brethren and friends throughout this by most denominations of Christians, with the most ference to the plan of Sabbath School operations

Methodists were among the first to adopt these m we are conscious, that, as a body, we have not been fully sensible of their importance to the cha or to the world. We are happy, however, to obse that a more deep and interesting attention to this ject has recently been awakened, by the formation "The Sunday School Union of the Methodist En pal Church," and notwithstanding the multiplicit cares and labors which have hitherto engaged our tention, and under the pressure of which many of brethren have taken an early departure from the f of toil; yet there remaineth a spirit among us wh gladly embraces the opportunity which is now prese ed, of engaging in this good work in our own way, at with our own armor, which we and our fathers ha proved.

The New England Conference, at its last sessi appointed a committee to take into consideration subject of Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and Tra Societies, who recommended the following plan of a erations, which was unanimously adopted by the ( ference.

1. That there be an Agent appointed to trathrough the Conference, to superintend and promo Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and Tract Societies

2. That the Conference resolve itself into a Sable School Society, Auxiliary to the Sabbath School U ion of the M. E. Church-and accept the following constitution.

Constitution of the New England Conference Sable School Society, Auxiliary to the Sabbath School ion of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Article 1. This association shall be called The N England Conference Sabbath School Society, and ry to "The Sunday School Union of the Method scopal Church."

Art. 2. The officers of this Society shall be a P. Vice Presidents, a Recording Secre Treasurer, and a Corresponding Secretary.

Art. 3. The presiding officer of the Conferent he time being, shall be President of the Society all the Presiding Elders for the time being, sha Vice Presidents. The Rec. Secretary, the Trea er, and the Cor. Secretary, shall be chosen anni

Art. 4. The duties of the officers and memb this Society shall be as follows. The President preside in all meetings of the Society. It shall be duty of the Vice Presidents, 1. To fill the chairing absence of the President. 2. To use their influe to have all the preachers and official members in circuit and station throughout their respective tricts, take efficient measures to carry into open the plan of procedure adopted and recomme the Conference Society. 3. They shall carry summary of the reports for each circuit and state the Conference Society. It shall be the duty of keep an account of all moneys that shall come in hands; to obtain and have charge of all the books may be found necessary to supply the schools co ed with this Society, make an annual report of the of the funds, and have his accounts subject to the spection of an auditor appointed by the Society shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secreta attend to all necessary correspondence on the st of Sabbath Schools, and to report to the Parent ty at its annual meeting, the state of the sc throughout the Conference. It shall be the duty preachers in charge, with the assistance of the leagues, to form Sabbath School Societies as bri of the Conference Society, in every place where practicable; to form and superintend Bible C and from the annual reports of the branch socie prepare a report for all the schools in the circuit station, and forward the same to the Cor. Secreta siding elder with a copy of the same, to which such further information may be added as circuit ces may require, previously to the sitting of the An

Art. 5. This constitution shall be subject to alterations as the constitution of the Parent S

The following is the form of a Constitution mended to be adopted by the branch societies.

Article 1. This society shall be called The ut the name of the town or village.) Branch of New England Conference Sabbath School Societ for (here put the name of the circuit.)
Art. 2. The officers of this society shall con

President, a Vice President, a Secretary, a Tre Managers, to be chosen annu er, and of whom shall constitute a rum for transacting business.

Art. 3. The presiding elder of the district, and preachers in the circuit or station shall be at a nembers of the Board. The Board shall Art. 4

er, if necessary. Special meetings may be called Art. 5. The Board shall have authority to ma ed for the schools, and for a library; always pr

Art. 6. The annual meeting of the Society shall held in the month of ficers shall be chosen.

Art. 7. The Society shall make an annual report the preacher in charge in the month of January, st and useful.

Art. 8. Each annual subscriber of shall be a member, and the payment of lars, at any one time, shall constitute a men

Art. 9. This constitution shall be subject to any teration which our plan of operation will admit. Rev. Joseph B. White was chosen Recording Se retary.

Rev. Daniel Dorchester was chosen Correspondent

Rev. Benjamin Jones, No. 64, Market-street. ton, will, for the present, act as Treasurer for the

The Conference also passed the following tions:--

1. Resolved, That as soon as may be, the traft agent, in connexion with Rev. Enoch Mudge prepare and publish a detail of procedure in the rangement and management of Sabbath Schools circulate it for the information of our people the

2. Resolved, That the travelling agent, in col ion with Rev. Enoch Mudge, be a committee lect books for the depository in Boston, and that same committee correspond with the Parent So the Parent Society for publication.

We take this opportunity to invite the serious profound attention, and with the deepest interest, and which is here laid before them, and may that God we have seen extraordinary efforts put forth to extend bas hitherto so signally favored us in our past el the sphere of their hallowed influence. Although the crown this also with abundant success.

The subjects referred to in the are under consideration, and we complishment of the objects the much as the nature of the subject DANIEL DORCH

Boston, July 6, 1827. N. B. It is recommended to of the church, that, at their meetings, they adopt such me judge to be best calculated to e contemplated by the Annual Co

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION OF TH VERSARY OF AMERICAN I

The fourth of July was obser usual manner, as a day of nation remembrances. One of the Co of the Baptist churches were ope vices on the occasion. In Park religious celebration commence

> Awake my soul, stretch e And press with vigor o A heavenly race demands And an immortal crow 'Tis God's all animating v That calls thee from or Tis his own hand present To thine aspiring eye. A cloud of witnesses arou

Hold thee in full surve Forget the steps already And onward urge thy Blest Jesus, introduced b Have we our race beg And crown'd with vict'ry We lay our laurels dow

The energetic sentiment of the

ed by the spirited performance not alumber over their business by the Rev. Samuel Green, of U Street. This was followed by adapted to the following words. Now elevate the sign of Jud

banner, call it forth in Zion. Lord; thou art alway gracious to art our God, O Lord of Hosts; 86 O God and Lord of Hosts. Ame

The address was delivered by Beecher, pastor of Park Stree performance that discovered great of study. The speaker took an on a day when it has been thoug patriotism not to pour forth volu ventured to reason on the constit mind and the political economy original enough to divide his addr heads, subdividing even these an to rouse the passions at the expen ing. As a proof that discourses not in vain on such an occasio which no allusion had been mad mounted to \$102 for the benefit o onization Society.

The following music concluded Duet .- The Lord sitteth above the Lord remaineth King for ever

Chorus.-Glory be to God or peace, good will towards men; nee, we worship thee, we g thanks to thee, for thy great glory enly King, Father Almighty. Ha

After meeting, the agent of the tion Society requested a number of culate for signatures a petition to ( propriation of some part of the Uni every year to aid in the removal of or from this country to some color enjoy the blessings of freedom.

From the Christian Wat On Wednesday afternoon, at 4 of vices were attended at the First Bap in this city. Rev. Mr. Knowles re 126th Psalms; Rev. Mr. Grosven dress was delivered by Mr. Baron cluding prayer was offered by the The address displayed much ability sentiment, and was delivered in a m best impressions. In his introduct a respectful tribute to the two dis tionary Patriots, who finished their on the last anniversary. He then appropriate manner, to the reason and rendered indispensable, a relig tion of this day. Many of the cir formerly gave the period a local bu passing away. Thirty year assemblage on this day, we were presence of many of the immortal been personally and actively eng struggle for independence; but a number are now hidden from mort ollection too, of numerous events as and their labors, are fading from ing interest with the new gener But the causes for a religious rer hallowed day should never cease. ' not only with the political, but with this new world; and for grateful acknowledgments to the G should be celebrated by remotest

the happy revolutions in moral sen

now following each other in quick

pears to be the design of Providence

one which shall have a most com

on the destinies of our race, -that

and a sacred respect for the equal r

shall be the polestar of every govern

which we inhabit. SABBATH BREAKING REC A writer in the Columbian Centin fore last, signing himself "A Laym a long apology for the breach of th steam-boat that passes on this holy Nabant for the accommodation of pa It is needless to say that this writer? lempts at argument betray a false ignorance of the scriptures, and a religious institutions, which, as cause ed more than any thing else to raise present height of happiness. Such w enough of history to contrast the infl institutions, particularly the obser bath, on the minds and morals of a with that heartlessness, depravity, an rity induced by a disregard of this bo pare the happiness actually enjoyed that enjoyed in Paris, and the enorm vor of Boston may be traced to the the divine institution of the Lord's d

We do not wish to follow this wi

first to adopt these me body, we have not importance to the chu happy, however, to obse esting attention to this s kened, by the formation n of the Methodist Epis anding the multiplicity e hitherto engaged our ssure of which many of rly departure from the fie a spirit among us whi unity which is now prese d work in our own way, we and our fathers h

erence, at its last session ake into consideration Bible Classes, and Tra ed the following plan of mously adopted by the Cal

Agent appointed to travel superintend and promote asses, and Tract Societies resolve itself into a Sabbut to the Sabbath School Um -and accept the following

England Conference Sabba y to the Sabbath School Un iscopal Church.

tion shall be called The New eath School Society, auxilia Union of the Methodist E

this Society shall be a Pres ents, a Recording Secretar sponding Secretary. officer of the Conference f resident of the Society; a or the time being, shall b ec. Secretary, the Treasur y, shall be chosen annual

he officers and members llows. The President sha the Society. It shall be the ats, 1. To fill the chair in t 2. To use their influer and official members in each ughout their respective d sures to carry into operation 3. They shall carry up or each circuit and static

It shall be the duty of the keep a record of the doings of the duty of the Treasure oneys that shall come into ve charge of all the bookst to supply the schools conne ke an annual report of the state is accounts subject to the ppointed by the Society. Corresponding Secretary correspondence on the subject to report to the Parent Socieng, the state of the school nee. It shall be the duty of the the assistance of their contents. ith the assistance of their co th School Societies as branch nd superintend Bible Class ports of the branch societies the schools in the circuit e same to the Cor. Secretary annually, and furnish his o y of the same, to which in may be added as circui

ntion shall be subject to such titution of the Parent Society re or admit.

form of a Constitution recon by the branch societies.

ously to the sitting of the An

ety shall be called The ( wn or village,) Branch of ence Sabbath School Society e of the circuit.)

of this society shall consist of sident, a Secretary, a Treasurnagers, to be chosen annually of whom shall constitute a q usiness.

station shall be ez off

shall meet quarterly, and often ny two members of the Board. shall have authority to make by rninent, and at any regular mee s that may have happened in int the superintendents and teac ocure such books as may be need d for a library; always prefer e Parent Society; and shall pro

I meeting of the Society shall be

ty shall make an annual report e in the month of January, stati ntendents, teachers, and schola tant matter as may be interest

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information of our people through at the travelling agent, in conch Mudge, be a committee to epository in Boston, and that the rrespond with the Parent Society ch books as they may approve of

for publication. portunity to invite the serious atten n and friends throughout this Con an of Sabbath School operation before them, and may that God wh pally favored us in our past efforts

th abundant success.

are under consideration, and we shall hasten the ac- country too much to extend such suggestions any furcomplishment of the objects therein contemplated as ther by combatting them. much as the nature of the subjects will admit.

DANIEL DORCHESTER, Cor. Sec. Boston, July 6, 1827.

N. B. It is recommended to the official members meetings, they adopt such measures as they may judge to be best calculated to effect the object herein contemplated by the Annual Conference.

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION OF THE PIFTY-FIRST ANNI-VERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The fourth of July was observed in Boston in the usual manner, as a day of national joy, and patriotic remembrances. One of the Congregational and one of the Baptist churches were opened for religious services on the occasion. In Park Street Church the religious celebration commenced with the following

Awake my soul, stretch every nerve, And press with vigor on ; A heavenly race demands thy zeal, And an immortal crown. 'Tis God's all animating voice, That calls thee from on high: 'Tis his own hand presents the prize To thine aspiring eye. A cloud of witnesses around, Hold thee in full survey, Forget the steps already trod, And onward urge thy way. Blest Jesus, introduced by thee,

The energetic sentiment of the poetry was heightened by the spirited performance of the choir, who did not slumber over their business. Prayer was made by the Rev. Samuel Green, of Union Church, in Essex Street. This was followed by music appropriately adapted to the following words.

And crown'd with vict'ry, at thy feet,

Have we our race begun,

We lay our laurels down.

Now elevate the sign of Judah, now elevate the hanner, call it forth in Zion. O desert us not, O Lord; thou art alway gracious to thy servants! thou art our God, O Lord of Hosts; so will we praise thee, O God and Lord of Hosts. Amen.

The address was delivered by the Rev. Edward Beecher, pastor of Park Street Church. It was a performance that discovered great research and depth of study. The speaker took an unbeaten path, and, on a day when it has been thought an offence against patriotism not to pour forth volumes of declamation, ventured to reason on the constitution of the human mind and the political economy of nations. He was original enough to divide his address into a number of heads, subdividing even these and made no attempts to rouse the passions at the expense of the understanding. As a proof that discourses of this character are not in vain on such an occasion, the collection, to which no allusion had been made in the address, amounted to \$102 for the benefit of the American Colonization Society.

The following music concluded the services.

Duet .- The Lord sitteth above the water flood, and the Lord remaineth King for ever.

Chorus .- Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace, good will towards men; we praise thee, we bless thee, we worship thee, we glorify thee, we give thanks to thee, for thy great glory, O Lord God, heav enly King, Father Almighty. Hallelujah, Amen.

After meeting, the agent of the American Colonization Society requested a number of gentlemen to circulate for signatures a petition to Congress for an appropriation of some part of the United States' revenue every year to aid in the removal of free people of color from this country to some colony where they may enjoy the blessings of freedom.

## From the Christian Watchman.

On Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, public sern this city. Rev. Mr. Knowles read the 124th and 126th Psalms; Rev. Mr. Grosveuor prayed; an Address was delivered by Mr. Baron Stow, and the concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Knowles. The address displayed much ability, both in style and sentiment, and was delivered in a manner suited to the best impressions. In his introduction, Mr. Stow paid a respectful tribute to the two distinguished Revoluappropriate manner, to the reasons which justified, and rendered indispensable, a religious commemorarapidly passing away. Thirty years since, in a public assemblage on this day, we were cheered with the presence of many of the immortal Patriots, who had been personally and actively engaged in the noble struggle for independence; but almost their whole number are now hidden from mortal view. The recection too, of numerous events associated with them and their labors, are fading from the memory, and sing interest with the new generation since arisen. the causes for a religious remembrance of this hallowed day should never cease. They are identified not only with the political, but with the religious liberties of this new world; and for both of these, our grateful acknowledgments to the God of our salvation hould be celebrated by remotest posterity. Amidst the happy revolutions in moral sentiment, which are how following each other in quick succession. it appears to be the design of Providence to effect another, ne which shall have a most commanding influence in the destinies of our race,—that religious principle and a sacred respect for the equal rights of all men, shall be the polestar of every government on the globe which we inhabit.

## SABBATH BREAKING RECOMMENDED.

A writer in the Columbian Centinel of Saturday before last, signing himself "A Layman," has presented a long apology for the breach of the Sabbath by the sleam-boat that passes on this holy day from Boston to Nahant for the accommodation of parties of pleasure. It is needless to say that this writer's apologies and at empts at argument betray a false philosophy, great ignorance of the scriptures, and a disregard of those religious institutions, which, as causes, have contributed more than any thing else to raise our country to its penser of all good. present height of bappiness. Such writers should know enough of history to contrast the influence of religious astitutions, particularly the observance of the Sabbath, on the minds and morals of a Christian people, with that heartlessness, depravity, and general insecurity induced by a disregard of this boly season. Com-Pare the happiness actually enjoyed in Boston with that enjoyed in Paris, and the enormous balance in fafor of Boston may be traced to the existing regard for

the divine institution of the Lord's day.

Lest any one should suspect from the signature of this writer that he is the same person who has lately contributed many able and popular articles for Zion's Herald, we have only to say that "Layman" and "A of the church, that, at their respective quarterly- Layman" are persons as different as the spirit of their productions

> THE PLUM CARE; A MORAL TALE, AND THE DROWN-ING BOY, OR, OBSTINACY PUNISHED. Idon't care never came to a good end. Adage.

These two little books, one designed for boys and the other for girls, have lately been published by Mr. Samuel C. Stevens, in Dover, N. H. To most of our readers it will be sufficient to say in praise of these books that they were written by the Rev. J. N. Maffitt;-we will add, however, that it is a most difficult achievement to write an interesting story, which shall be sufficiently simple for the comprehension of children, and shall, at the same time, press a great moral truth strongly on their hearts. These little works are intended for children between the years of four and eight-may be read through by them in half an hour; -from one they will learn the wickedness of telling a falsehood, and from the other the wickedness and dan- had become nearly black. ger of disobeying a parent. These stories come to a young reader a glowing picture of repentance and ref- from one half to three fourths of an inch in width. ormation.

They may be purchased at the Publisher's bookstore n Dover, N. H. or at the depository of the Rev. B. Jones, No. 64, Market-street, Boston.

#### MOONSHINE.

A new paper has been established at Castine, Me., called "The American." The editor has the followng unique sentence in his introductory address, which, unless we entirely mistake the character of our fair countrywomen, will turn many "starry" eyes towards

"The mind has phases like the moon. Sometimes a faint and scarcely distinguishable crescent in the distance, it serves only to assure those who look for it. that it may once more shine again, sometimes swelling and increasing till at length full orbed, it beams, though with a reflected lustre, yet with light from heaven, shedding its flood of brilliant glory upon rock and tree, and giving to every thing it rests upon a softened beauty, which was not there before. We fear the dim crescent must remain our emblem, if we are so happy as to escape a total eclipse, but do not doubt that we shall find the full orbed brightness, in the communications, of some of our female correspondents.

#### "THE BACKSLIDER."

Some time since we published an interesting original article with this title, to which was affixed the signature "X. O." It was our impression, at the time, that the relation was an authentic narrative of facts, and that real persons were designated by "Peter C. and William L., of the town of H." We have been requested, however, by the author, to mention "that the piece was a fiction, designed to impress religious truths on the reader's mind."

HYDRAULICS. A correspondent disputes the principle advanced in a little article in the Literary and Scientific department of our paper of June 27th. He says ;-" In the last Herald, under the head of Literary and Scientific, you mention the affirmation of ome writers on natural philosophy, ' that a certain quantity of water, however small, may be rendered capable of exerting a force equal to any assignable one, by increasing the height of the column, and diminishing the base on which it presses.' The force depends wholly on the height, not at all on the diminution of the base. The latter clause, the diminution. is a bull, and perverts and confounds the whole principle, one of the most curious principles in hydraulics, vices were attended at the First Baptist Meeting House and one which most strikingly shows the wisdom and power of Him who is wondrous in working."

## LAVING OF A CORNER STONE

From the Rutland Herald we learn that the corner stone of a Methodist Episcopal Church was laid, June 19th, at Mill Village, two miles west of the court from the Turkish Army struck a column which sup. female from her perilous condition by means of rafts, tionary Patriots, who finished their sublunary course house in Rutland, Vt. The address was delivered by the Rev. S. Dunbar—the services were solemn and fell, and crushed under the ruins the widow of the current. At length the horse, by struggling, separatappropriate. "The public spirit manifested on this brave Gen. Gourra. tion of this day. Many of the circumstances which occasion," says the Herald, "is almost without a parformerly gave the period a local but high interest, are allel, except in a late similar undertaking in our own

DANVILLE DISTRICT-QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

	FIR	ST	QUARTER			
	St. Johnsbury circu	ait,	June 3	30, July	1.	
	Irasburgh "			44	7,	8.
	Lyndon			4.6	14,	15.
	Troy "			66	21,	22.
	Craftsbury,			66	23,	29.
	Orford circuit,			August	4,	5.
	Haverhill,			64	7,	8.
	Newbury and Land	aff,		*6	11,	12.
	Corinth,			6.6	14,	15.
	Chelsea and Barre,			66	18,	19.
	Moretown,			66	25,	26.
	Danville,			Sept.	1,	2.
	Columbia,			46	8,	9.
	Lancaster,			66	15,	16.
ŕ	Camp-meeting at E	ları	re, Vt. con	nmencin	g Au	ıg.

Camp-meeting at Cabot, Vt. commencing Aug. 28. Camp-meeting at Guildhall, Vt. commencing Sep-

JOHN LORD, P. Elder. St. Johnsbury, June 27, 1827.

## LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

From the Rutland Herald

MEDICINAL SPRING.

Mr. FAY,-The resources of our country, which time is gradually developing, are of that interesting description which cannot fail to excite in the mind of every patriot a just pride of country; and inspire the real moralist with deep gratitude to the Bountiful Dis-

We have the pleasure of announcing to the public,

The subjects referred to in the two last resolutions paragraphs of his ill-omened production; we love our had been used as a spout for conveying the water, was consideration, and we shall hasten the accountry too much to extend such suggestions any furthickness-and at the edge of the stream which flowed over this bark, it is almost as deeply blackened as if it were stained with ink.

> We were provided with such tests only as we were able to procure in this town-not intending to make a perfect analysis of the water, but merely to determine if the spring were decidedly chaly beate.

The following experiments were performed at the spring, with, perhaps, every necessary precaution.---Great care was observed in the preparation of the tests; and the glasses in which the experiments were made, had been thoroughly washed, and repeatedly rinced in the spring, before the experiments were per-

Experiment 1. Syrup of violets added to the water. remained unchanged in color.

Erp. 2. Turmerick paper-unaffected. Exp. 3. Solution of acetas plumbi-gave a white

Exp. 4. Lime water-no change perceptible to the Exp. 5. Sulphuric acid produced no perceptible

Exp. 6. Tincture of nutgalls immediately gave the water a purple hue, which, by standing 15 or 20 min-

utes, changed to dark purple. Exp. 7. A piece of bruised nutgall thrown into a phial of the water, was soon surrounded with a dark purple cloud, which gradually extended through the thole water contained in the phial, and in an hour it

Exp. 8. Upon boiling the water in a Florence flask, it deposited a brown precipitate, which coated the inhappy conclusion, and will leave on the mind of the side of the flask in a circle, at the surface of the water,

After this water had cooled, tincture of nutgalls was added to a portion of it, but no perceptible effect was produced.

Experiments 1 and 2, prove the water to contain no

Exp's 6, 7, and 8, prove the water to be a very strong chalybeate, which is probably not surpassed by any spring in the known world.

A notice of these experiments was immediately forwarded to Dr. Benj. Silliman, of Yale College, from we take the liberty to offer for publication the following extracts:

"The experiments are judicious and decisive; the water is without doubt a chaly beate, and the iron is suspended by carbonic acid. There can be no reasonable doubt that it will produce the salutary effects on the stomach and alimentary canal, and on the skin, which are so fully established as belonging to this class of waters. \* \* \* \* \* \* Every important purpose is answered by the examination, which we have detailed above. Respectfully, &c. NAT. IVES.

J. RANDALL, Jr.

### Walling ford, Vt. June 23. 1827. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Canning .- There is no reason to suppose that any material change will take place in the policy of the British government, in consequence of the elevation of Mr. Canning to the office of prime minister. He is a tory, and has long been a member of a tory administration, with whom he agreed on all important subjects, except the Catholic question. He has recently declared that he was decidedly opposed to the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts-acts of the most illiberal and intolerant character, which exclude from the magistracy, and from every place of trust or command under the king, all persons who will not profess their conformit, to the Church of England by receiving the sacrament according to its usages. United States have certainly gained nothing by the elevation of Mr. Canning. His feelings towards this country, as manifested in his diplomatic letters, bave been less amicable and conciliatory than those of lord Castlereagh. A great deal is said about Mr. Canning's "liberality, a-days, and means any thing, or nothing.-Hamp Gaz.

Thames Tunnel.—On the 18th May, the water broke into the Thames Tunnel. About 160 men were at work when the alarm was given; who all fortunate ly escaped, although some of them were very near being drowned.—Large quantities of clay, in bags were lowered down, to stop the openings, which was effected, -- and on the 24th the water in the Tunnel, which had been filled to the level of the river, was pumped out, and the brick work found entire and uninjured. The excavation will be immediately resumed.

stin ship, lately arrived at Hamburgh from Vera Cruz, sent, though it was covered with water; and the whole with 212,000 dollars, on account of the Elberfeld trad-ing company it being the first direct return of money for their shipments of German manufactures .- It is gled in the top of an apple tree, where he remained stated that the beautiful remains of the temple of E-fast. The day was raw and cold. Every effort was rychtheum at Athens have been destroyed. A ball made by the inhabitants of the village, to rescue the

ed by a private hand the following proclamation,

Greeks--Your most dangerous enemy, discord, is overcome; what remains to you to perform is now rendered easy. The people on every side rush to arms

The Fre sic soil of Athens is ensured—once more will its arts erable distance.

Oh Greeks! having attained this object, lay not a-side your arms so long as the ferocious mussulman treads the sacred land of your fathers.—Let a noble dy, and two of their children, were taking an airing in enemy, the haughty Sultan-the sanguinary destroyer justantly thrown between them! The horses and caritself! The banner of the cross will again float on the her future glory will equal that of ages past. But think not, Oh Greeks, that your country will be free, unless each of you hasten to her assistance and de-

COCHRANE. (Signed) 14th April, 1827.

From India .- Calcutta papers to the 5th of January had reached London. Sir Archibald Campbell, with the troops employed in the Burmese war, had returned from Rangoon. A report was current that Rangoon had been attacked and taken by the Peguers. through your liberality, that a Medicinal Spring, of great value, has recently been discovered in the south east part of Clarendon, in this county, which rises from four days fighting, gained possession of the town. The the side of the Green mountain, about one fourth of a mile above its base, and, perhaps, half a mile from the house of Mr. Caleb Congdon. It probably discharges some two or three gallons are milestance. Sunday, Jely 8—Arrived, brigs Hope, Cody, Gottenburg: and the chief man of Siam, the head of the insurrection, is known to be a man of energy and coarage. It was also reported, that existing regard for the divine institution of the Lord's day.

We do not wish to follow this writer through the divine institution of the Lord's day.

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We do not wish to follow this writer through the deposit, which, in quantity, will, at this time, equal a cube of 12 feet. A hemlock bark which, for 10 days, the destructive hurricane, accompanic the chief the instituction, is known to the lead of the instituction, is known to the destructive hurricane, accompanic with the chief the moment of its through the destruction, is known to the chief the moment of the institution, is known to the chief the moment of its at the time destructive hurricane, accompanic with the chief the moment of the institution, is known to the chief the moment of its at the moment of the institution, is known to the chief the moment of the institution, is known to the destructi

Alleged Murder .- Catharine Burns was arraigned before the Police Court on Tuesday 3d inst. charged with the murder of Margaret Dix. We understand that Catharine Burns, on Sunday noon last, in a chamber in Broad-st. quarrelled with the deceased about the division of a pint of rum, and the propriety of working on Sundays, (she, Burns, was ironing,) when she struck the deceased with a flat-iron on the head, which caused her death. She was committed for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court in this city. The deceased, as well as the defendant, were both natives of Ire land. The deceased was a widow, about 45, with three grown up children; the defendant has a husband, and twin children about 4 years of age. The jury of in quest was four hours examining into the case, and principally confined to the chambers, where the smell of the house dirt was almost too much for man to bear

Mail Robbery .- The letter and paper mail bags, which left this city on Friday last, for New York were cut from behind the stage between East Chester and Harlaem by some person or persons as yet undis

By the New York papers it appears that the mails were found on the 2d inst. in a field in Morrisania near Harlaem bridge, and conveyed to New York. Sofar as the examination of the bags had extended none of the enclosures appear to have been taken, although some of the letters were open. Many of those intended for Europe by the packets that sailed on the 1st inst. had been opened and so mutilated as to require their return to the post-office in this city .- Am. Traveller

Effects of intemperance .- A widow woman of between 40 and 50 years of age, residing in Portland-st. whose name, for her children's sake, we forbear to mention, retired to bed on Tuesday evening, as it is supposed, in a state of intoxication. About midnigh she arose, left her chamber, and knocked for admis sion, (to obtain, as she said, a light,) at the door of another apartment in the same house. Not being able by her entreaties, to obtain an entrance, she doclared with an oath, that unless her request was granted, she would throw herself from the window; which rash de termination she deliberately put in execution, by force ing off a part of a window casement in the third story taking out the lower sash and placing under the win whom we have been favored with a reply, from which dow a large trunk, from which she jumped into the The fall upon the pavements caused the rupture of a blood vessel, and though medical aid was in mediately called and every means used to restore her she lived but a few hours .- 1b.

#### THE SEA SERPENT-ONCE MORE! The schooner Hope, John White, master, arrived at

Marblehead on the 26th June. "Capt. White reports that on the 25th June, being about 45 miles E. from Cape Ann, moderate and cloudy weather, the water very smooth, vessel going about 2 knots, saw some thing in the water about a half a mile distant. kept the vessel for the object-when about 25 feet from it, it moved and proceeded from us about 15 feet, and we found it to be a large fish, such as none of us had ever seen before. All of us, seven in number, had a distinct view of it for about 15 minutes. He appeared to have three fins on his back; the forward one about three feet from his body, the others shorter .-After going the above distance from us, it turned and came within 25 feet of us-and after looking at us a moment, went again from us about the same distance, turned again, and came about the same distance from us as at first, being very methodical in its movements. The second time we thought it intended to come on board-but it went off; we kept the vessel away, and saw it for about 15 minutes afterwards. When we first saw the creature, we supposed he was asleep-by his starting away in the manner he did, and by his re peated returns, we supposed he resented our awaking him, for we had like to run against him. His head was like a horse's, never above a foot out of wa ter, and that was while he was looking at us-but when he moved, the greater part of his head was under water, and the tail was all the time under water except when we first roused him-he then gave it a flirt out of water, when it appeared like that of snake. He appeared to be a powerful animal-what was seen of him out of water was about sixty feet in

The Marblehead correspondent of the Salem Register adds that Mr. White is a man of respectable character, and that his statement may be depended on

Providential Escape. - The small river running through Raymond, N. H. rose so high in the late freshet, that a young woman in attempting to ford the highway, south side of the bridge, near the village, in a onehorse wagon, was swent away by the violence of the current. The horse by swimming kept the bolt, which united the body of the wagon with the forward wheels, From a German Paper .-- The Ann-Maria, a Hol- from drawing out. The lady heroically maintained her had doubtless come easily to land, had not the horse, after swimming several rods, unfortunately got entaned the bolt above mentioned, and the unfortunate wo-Proclamation of Lord Cochrane.—We have received by a private band the following proclamation stranger, Rev. W. W. Niles, who happened to be travwhich has been issued by Lord Cochrane to the Greek elling that way, and who had arrived at the spot only a moment before, swam in, and brought the chilled, suffering, young woman safe to land. The horse was

The Frederick Herald (Maryland) states that dur--- the fate of the Acropolis is no longer doubtful-- the besiegers in their turn are besieged-- the transport of ing-house in Middleton, in that county, was levelled provisions is intercepted-the passes are guarded, and to the ground. Such was the violence of the wind retreat is become impossible. The liberty of the clas- that some of the heavy timbers were carried a consid-

YORK, U. C. June 7.

emulation for glory animate your young seamen and their carriage, on Yonge-street, the rein of one of the the Heroes of the Continent—let them hasten in a bridles broke. The horse to which it belonged became mass to take their stations in the national flect. Then, restive, and both dashed off at a rapid rate. The coachif independence and the possession of all your rights are sufficient to enable you to stop the passage of the in the hope of arresting their progress, by wizing the Hellespont, and carry the war into the states of the short reins, sprang on the back of one of them, and was of your countrymen—will become the victim of his own subjects. The Maho nedan power will destroy The Solicitor, viewing the hopelessness of his situation. threw himself out of the window, and landed uninjured. walls of St. Sophia-Greece will again have laws- The situation of the heroic Mrs. Boulton, at this time. her cities will rise once more from their ruins--and was most excruciating and appalling! Death seemed her future glory will equal that of ages past. But to stare her in the face on all sides! The only prospeet of escape, was to pursue the example of her hus band. But upon looking at her offspring, she came to nce.

The first the noble resolution of perishing or surviving with them. She had the presence of mind to shift from off Admiral Commander of the maritime forces of Greece. the seat to the bottom of the carriage, securing her precious charge in her arms. Every attempt was made by numerous spectators, to stop the horses; but all to no purpose. They continued their speed like a stag pursued by hounds, still they reached Dundas-st. where, in attempting to turn, the carriage came in contact with a post, and was shivered to atoms! Mrs. B. was taken up senseless, still holding, with a death-like grasp, her children in her arms! They were conveyed to a house in the neighborhood, and we rejoice to state. that the only injury sustained, was a triffing cut on the face of Mrs. B. occasioned by the pitch from the carriage. - York Observer. Tremendous Hurricane. - The Vincennes (Indiana)

ried to a considerable distance-and it was asserted that some were blown across the Wabash. The fallen timber had rendered the road impassable. The effects of the storm are almost incredible; some of the hail

tones picked up, it is stated, weighted 10 ohnces each! Earthquake at Sea .- The brig Hermaina, at Philadelpuia, from Gibraltar, experienced an carthouake on the 5th June, in lat. 33, 40, long. 38, 35, W. at half past 8, F. M. The moon was shining bright, which made it quite light; but no difference of appearance was perceptible in the surface of the water, though during the trembling of the vessel it seemed as if the sea was violently agitated; the feeling produced was similar to that of running over a rough bottom in smooth water. So severe was the trembling that it awoke those who were turned in, and they came funning on deck much alarmed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Fire.—Early this morning the cry of Fire was heard through our streets, the bell at the State House was rung, and in a few minutes our active fire and horse men had their engines on their way to the fire, which was at the corner of Plum and Fourth street, in Southwark. The fire broke out in a stable; eighteen houses, fourteen of them frame, were burned down.—None of them were insured, and the inhabitants were generally in indigent circumstances. Two horses were burned to death, and we were informed, on the spot, that a young child was severely burned. It is believed that the fire was purposely communicated to the stable. It is to be regretted that the facts connected with this, and every other fire, are not promptly ascertained, after the extinguishment of the fire.

We have just ascertained, that the child, reported to have been burned, is not injured. The facts are these--it was forgotten in the fright of its parents, and locked in one of the houses which was on fire. The noment the parents found themselves in safety, they thought upon, and called for their child, which was asleep enveloped in the flames. Some generous hearted, fearless soul, broke into the house, and carried the child in safety to its parents. The want of water was ensibly, and would have been much more severely feit, but for the recent introduction into a part of the District, of the Schuylkill water.

YORK Pa. June 12 .-- Fatal Occurrence .-- On Friday last a small child of Mr. William Sayers, of this borough, was carelessly left near a kitchen fire by its In moving about it unfortunately overturned on itself a kettle of boiling water and at the same time fell on its face into the fire. In was in consequence o severely scalded and burned as to expire in a short

Insurrection .-- A letter from a gentleman in Georgia, dated June 6, says that a most dangerous and exensive insurrection, of the blacks, was detected at Macon a few days since. They had banded together to the number of 300, supposed to be instigated and headed by a French emigrant from the Mississippi. His slaves were in the plot. They had only arrested one of the rebels. The whole of the others have made their escape.

The Methodist Church, at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, is illuminated with gas, which is said to cost nothing but the trouble of making it .-- The Lawrenceourgh paper hopes it will have the effect of causing a nore general attendance on public worship.

About the 20th ult. Hugh King, a soldier, was executed at St. Louis, Missouri, for the murder of Sergeant Martin Green. At the gallows he addressed the spectators, ascribed the crime to habitual internperance, and admonished all to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors.

#### MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. James Kelley, to Miss Mary Rogers: Mr. Win Whitten, to Miss Caroline E. Kruger: Mr. Charles A. Appleton, to Miss Abigail D. Dawes: Mr. Daniel Wild, jr. to Miss Eliza B. Plympton: Mr. Jotham Rodgers, to Miss Louisa Bowker: Mr. Win. H. Hewes, to Miss Abia Leavitt.

In Danvers, by the Rev. Jesse Fillmore, Mr. Win. Mansfield, of Lymnfield, to Mrs. Nancy Mansfield, of Salein. DIED.

In this city, Mrs Sarah, wife of Mr. Robert Linsted, late of

Woodbridge, England, aged 34: Charles Henry, aged 40, son of the late David S. Laton, Esq.: Mrs. Margaretta Dix, 46: Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Albert Newhall, 36; Mrs. Hannah

Hill, 74: Folly P. Holmes, 55. Her death was caused by a fall from a window of a house in Portland street, in a state of etoxication: Mr. Ebenezer Leman, 68: Mrs. Margaret Bai 1. 42. In West Cambridge Mrs. Mary Cushing, 52, widow of the late Mr. Edward C. formerly of this city In Cambridge, on

Senday, drowned while bathing in Charles river, Fitzwilliam S Bowers, of this city, aged 19. In Lynn the 1st inst Mr Elizabeth, wife of Mr Zachariah Attwill, aged 69. In Newton, Mr. Stephen Summer of this

tor of the Baptist Church in that place. In Sutton, Vt. on the 21st ult. Deacon Jonathan Clement, At Sal Lake, N. Y. Hon. Thomas Frothingham, late a

At Sa Lake, N. Y. Hon. Inomas Fronningnam, late a member such Service of that State, aged 73. At the battle of Lunker Hill be joined the American army, and continued in the service of his country till the cessation of hostilities. In Fittsburg, Mr. Joseph Sargent. He said that he had two sisters that were married and lived somewhere near Boston, Mass. If any of his relatives are living, they may hear of something to their advantage by inquiring at John Butler's

Tavern, in Pittsourg
In South Rewick, Hon. William Burleigh, Member of Congress from Maine. In Montpelier, Vt. Mr. Benjamin Dix, 70.
He was at the taking of Cornwallis, and in many engagements of the revolution. In Sudbury, Vt, of a cancer, Mrs. Thankful Burr, in the 102d year of her age. At Havana, Mr. John E. Brewer, of this city, aged 24. On board sch. Chili, 23d Feb. on the coast of South America, Capt. John Somes Low, of Gloucester, aged 24.

# SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON. ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, July 2-Arrived, brigs Rob Roy; Davis, Monte-

MONDAY, July 2—Arrived, brigs Rob Roy; Davis, Montevideo; Iddo, Spear, New Orleans and Balize: schs. Three Sisters, Cóok, Charleston: Emigrant, Prince, Richmond; N. Hope, Crowell, New York: Enterprise, Sylvester, Plymouth, N. C.: stoop Comet, Sillingan, New York
TUESDAY, July 3—Arrived, brigs Favorite, Stanwood, Liverpool: Massasoit, Hohres, Lisbon. Mark, Spear. Manoking River: Feward, Ieterson, New York. schs. Nonpareil, Dixon, Bath, N. C. Lovely Hope. Loring, Philadelphia; sloop Express, Sherwood, New York——Cleared, ship Athens, Henry, Matanzas and Europe: brigs Rhine, Robbins, Havre and Rotterdam; Patrick Henry, Spalting, Brazil; Henry, Wells, Albany. Wells, Albany. WEDNESDAY, July 4-Arrived, brig Fair Trader, Dodge,

Wells, Albany.

Wells, Albany.

Wells, Albany.

Welnesday, July 4—Arrived, brig Fair Tyader, Dodge, Machias; schs. Convoy. Lambert, Wilmington, N. C.; Sarah, Snackford, Eastport: Macdoneugh, Nickerson. New York; Sea Flower, Soule. Augusta.

THURSDAY, July 5—Arrived, brig Albien, Wilmington, N. C.; schs. Hiran; Frisbee. Eastport; Sun, Howes, New-York; sloops Globe, Baker, New York.—Cleared, brig Washington, Springer. Richmond., schs. Aleaide, Brown. St. Thomas and a market. Caroline and Nancy. Greenlaw, St. Andrews; Chariot, Eaxter, New York; Betsey and Jané, White, Baltimore.

FRIDAY, July 6—Arrived, brigs George Henry, Crafts, Habifax: Commodore Preble, Merrill, St. Ubes; schs. William Penn, Clark, Philadelphia, sloop Hero, Davis, New York.—Cleared, brigs Vine, West, Gibraltar and a market; Ci-phér, Richs, Copenhagen; schs Sciol, Norris, Trinidad, Cuba: SATURDAY, July 7—Arrived, brigs Duxbury, Elake, Rochelle; Oregon, Webb, Liverpool; Howard, Crediford, St. Ubes; Pilgrim, Freeman, New Orleans; Belvidere. Vose, Alton. Vesta, Huckins, Baltimore; schs. Edward, Moorn, Philadelphia; Mars, Curtis, Bath, N. C.; Hawk, Tyler, Eastport; sloops Spark, Horton, Cold Spring, Alert, Hall, Albany; Express, Nickerson, New York: Venus, Vaughan, Portsmouth; press, Nickerson, New York: Venus, Vaughan, Portsmouth; press, Nickerson, Rew York: Venus, Vaughan, Portsmouth; Prilot, Milton, Philadelphia; Iddo, Spear. Thomastown; schs. Marilla, Ford, St. Peters; George, Myrick, Pernambuco and a market.

SUNDAY, July 8—Arrived, brigs Hope, Cody, Gottenburg. SUNDAY, July 8—Arrived, brigs Hope, Cody, Gottenburg.

SUNDAY, July 8-Arrived, brigs Hope, Cody, Goftenburg;

## POETS' DEPARTMENT.

can't think it to be right. It has been my constant practice, ever since you was ordained, in my closet to

pray for you, that God would direct you to suitable subjects for every occasion, and enable you to compose

your sermons well; and then direct you to the most

acceptable method in delivering them to your people,

that you may obtain mercy of the Lord to be faithful

and very successful in the work of the ministry; that

you may so preach as to save your own soul, and the

for the seals of your ministry here, and crown of rejoic-

ing hereafter. I have prayed also that you be enabled

to preach out of the pulpit, as well as in it, by an hum-ble, holy life and godly conversation, to the observa-

tion and edification of all about you; that you may be

a burning and shining light all your days; that you

may live to and bring forth much fruit in old age by the

will of God. I amalso exceedingly desirous that you

bless God for what you have already attained of this

gift, but yet there is room for growth. Oh, may you be

one of New England's good men, to keep off judgments

from our land, and instrumental of bringing a general

and universal reformation on our people of New Eng-

land. Then great will be your reward in the heavens.

But it is time for me to draw to a close. I shall only

mention some of the great things God has done for you

who became the wife of your youth, and a fruitful vine

within the walls of your house; but the world not be-

ing worthy of her, she could not continue by reason of

up that loss abundantly, in the very same species, for

which I trust you bless God every day. God has bless-

ed you with a family of pleasant children, like a flock. Oh may you be very thankful and prayerful for them;

and let it be your request that Christ may be formed in

them, that they may be God's children, as well as yours.

You may remember that this was my endeavor with

respect to my children; and, I trust, I was successful therein; for which I bless God every day within the

walls of my closet. Oh, my son, may you follow your fa-

ther's example herein, and have the like success. Oh,

what greater comfort can you have than to see your

followers of me wherein I have followed Christ, that

when He who is our life shall appear, we also may ap-

pear with Him in glory, and there be made to know,

by a happy experience, what a blessed thing it is to

PARENTS' DEPARTMENT.

WHAT CAN BE DONE BY A MOTHER.

When it is supposed that there is need of only a few

ducated ladies, those who harbor this opinion are

robably either mistaken as to what constitutes fe-

male education; or entertain very limited views of the

offuence of that sex on our personal and national

character and happiness. Perhaps their idea of an

educated lady" is associated in their mind with noth-

ing better than some starched nun, or round-mouthed

pedant; or the famous authoress of England, M. Wolstonecroft, who could appear before her guests

in a ragged garment, and serve their drink in a brok-

result of a good education, merely exhibit forcibly the

With regard to the influence of this sex on the oth-

er, and on society at large, much has been already said and written. But as it is important, that it should

be properly estimated, and the impression frequently

instances will here be glanced at, recommended no

That the celebrated John Newton was much in-

debted to his excellent mother for the early foundation

of his religious principles, and usefulness, there can be

the excellent Cecil; the late lamented S. J. Mills;

and the learned Sir W. Jones-to mention no others.

The latter ascribes all his attainments in literature, in

which he was perhaps second to no man of his age, to

a short and simple direction of his mother, frequently

repeated to his youthful questions, "Read and you

prayers and exhortations of the mother of Mills; or the

And what have already been the consequences of

maternal influence in these few cases? I say already

-for it is impossible to look forward through the

lapse of future generations, and compute that vast

amount of good, which the light of eternity alone can disclose. Mr. Newton's exertions were evidently the

say nothing of their more active exertions-the extent

of their usefulness is truly astonishing. Those of the

former, have roused the attention of the Christian

world to the wretched situation of the Hindoos, and

the Pagan world in general, and already snatched

housands of the race of man from present and ever-

cific, and the flourishing and promising colony at Li-

owes to her its mental and moral conformation hardly

less than its physical; and consequently, that the men

Nor is the maternal influence the whole that is to

elv look at the writings of these two men-to

No less efficacious were the pious

renewed, in order to any general reformation,

want of it. But, of this, more hereafter.

so much by their novelty as their truth.

will see, my son."

weeping entreaties of Cecil's.

These things, however, so far from being the

be for ever with the Lord. Amen and amen

May you and yours be

children walk in the truth.

But a merciful God did, in a short time, make

in your family, and so conclude. When you were young, God provided for you a very agreeable yoke fellow,

should be a man extraordinarily gifted in prayer.

souls of them that hear you; that you may have many

ANCIENT WORTHIES. Daniel's wisdom let me know,

Stephen's faith and spirit show-John's divine communion feel, Moses' meekness, Joshua's zeal.

Run like the unwearied Paul, Win the day, and conquer all; Mary's love may I possess, Lydia's tender-heartedness.

Peter's ardent spirit feel, James's faith by works teveal, Like Timothy, may 1 Every sinful passion fly

Job's submission let me show. David's true devotion know-Samuel's call, O may I hear, And Lazarus' happy portion share.

Let Isaiah's hallowed fire. All my new born soul inspire; Mine be Jacob's wrestling prayer. Gideon's steadfast, ardent care.

Joseph's purity impart, Isnac's meditating heart. Abraham's friendship, may I preve Faithful to the God I love.

Most of all, may I pursue That example Jesus drew, In my life and conduct show How He liv'd and walk'd below.

From the U. S. Review and Literary Gazette.

PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA. All day the wearied Israelites Across the deserts fled; The lingering hope, that still excites Though all be lost, was dead. The sunset rays gleamed bright before Upon the dark red wave. And far behind flashed wildly o'er Bright spears and banners brave.

Pale, trembling and dismayed, they stood Upon the sea-worn coast, While each gazed back is fearful mood, On Pharaoh's armed host; But each in silent prayer besought The being he adored, Who by their sides full oft had fought, And edged their conquering sword.

Yet nearer waved the spears and shouts Fiercely, in that stern hour, Borne on the rustling breeze, waked doubts Of Heaven's protecting power In every breast, save his, who, there Stood calm upon the strand, Inspired of heaven, his right arm bare, And spake that proud command.

The dancing surges, at the call, Moved by a secret might, Rose from their depths-a ruby wall Of waters to the sight; There lay the coral reefs, that slept Veiled since creation's dawn; The Hebrews o'er them swiftly stepped, The heathen host rushed on

In sounding arms those gorgeous bands With car and steed drew near, The jewelled sword in their mailed hands, And clashing shield and spear --They came! revenge in each proud eye, Those angry men passed on; The waters trembled from on high-The power that stayed was gone.

A moment yet that upright wall Curled o'er the host beneath, Then bowed and closed upon them all Struggling and strong in death; The whirlpool and the storm of waves Gleamed in the sun's last ray, And darkness, o'er the warrior's graves, Mingled with foam and spray.

The morning shed its peaceful sheen Upon the dark red sea. Where not a trace of life was seen Save wild winds tossing free. But far beyond, on the green plain, The sons of Jacob bowed, And raised, with many a white lamb slain, Their hymns of praise to God.

## MINISTERS' DEPARTMENT.

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE REV. R. THATCHER OF WAREHAM.

From his father, A. D. 1761.

lasting wo; and those of the latter, especially his commentary, have been the means of preparing other thousands, or hundreds of thousands, better to join in the DEAR SON ROWLAND, -I have, through much weakness of body, written these few lines to you, which I enjoyments of everlasting life. The works of Cecil would have you receive and improve, as the last and are now extensively read, with great pleasure and dying words of your aged father. A few minutes after profit. And the philanthropic exertions of S. J. Mills you was born, I went into the room to see my newhave confessedly led to the establishment of the Amerorn babe with the mother, and after giving thanks for ican Board of Foreign Missions, and a number of othher deliverance, I asked her what we should do for a er benevolent societies, the existence and extensive name for the child. Oh! said she, I have a name reausefulness of which are now too notorious to require even to be mentioned. Behold the islands of the Pady, if you like it-don't you know how often that good man, Mr. Cotton, comes in to see us? I want the child named after him; to which I readily complied, -- and, beria; and imagine a part of the extent of influence at the same moment of time, had sudden thoughts of which may be claimed and exerted by one fond mothgiving you to God as devoted for the work of the miner. Indeed, so great and lasting are the impressions istry-from which hour, in secret devotion, I was earreceived through the medium of a "mother's love," that it might be affirmed with some degree of correctness, that every child, and especially every daughter, nest with God to enable me so to do, and qualify you for, and then receive you therein. And it pleased God to hear and answer my poor petitions, in the very things asked of Him, for which I have given Him thanks in my closet, times without number, and hope to continue so to do until my last breath. I hope and trust that you, tal and moral character of each successive generation especially in a Christian country, are ordinarily just with my other children and stock of prayers, are on what the mothers of the preceding generation were n the Book of Life, that may be heard and anable and willing to make them. swered when I am in the place of silence. But now my work and duty of that nature are just expiring. I am looking daily for my great and last change; may it be safe and joyful for me whenever it comes. I bless ter yet "woman steers the ship." How many of the light of church and state of church and state of war and peace. God for the use and exercise of my reason and under-standing, and I desire to be found making use of it to have their origin in "curtain lecture," or the parlor

And now, oh! my son, let the following advice and counsel be acceptable to you, coming from the heart and mouth of your aged father. Oh labor after, and pray for, growth in living grace of the Holy Spirit, especially those relating to your ministerial performan- a war had broken out between that people and a air, exercise, diet, and reasonable recreation, thy body closed the following facts:--The lightning having ces. Think it not enough that you go the rounds of them without growth therein. I am sorry for your having so much, on any occasion, to lament your laboring in were also the daughters of the enemy, sprung forward, vain, that you have so few additions to your church of and threw themselves between the contending armies, late; -now there must be a cause for it. Oh! my son, and their tears and entreaties prevented the battle, see that it don't lie at your door. I shan't pretend to and thus saved the rising nation determine the cause, but I think it not amiss to tell you what I heard my father say seventy years ago, about young ministers reading their sermons instead of ry of Virginia, is held by the celebrated Pocahontas bout young ministers reading their sermons instead of preaching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching them; he said he was afraid that practice throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching throwing herself between the knife of her father Powersching throwing herself between the knife of herself between the knife

otes altogether; but for a minister to read every word the tender entreaties of a sister—whose feelings he of his sermon, just as a man reads his newspaper, I could not wound?-Lit. and Evan. Mag.

> Frightening Children .- A short time ago, in this neighborhood, a young girl of seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those frightful nursery-tales that are conjured up by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thrust into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continu to scream with the most violent apprehension: and when the door was opened to take her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the ground in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists, one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and friends see their hopes blasted—their interesting little favorite is now an idiot!-Glasgow Chronicle.

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A SKETCH FROM NATURE. She knelt beside me-and mine eye once glanc'd Upon her form. 'Twas but a glance-but ne'er From my remembrance will it pass away. Her arms were folded on her breast-her head Bow'd down most meekly, as became the place; And her dark eye-brow, and still darker hair Shaded a countenance wherein was less Of beauty than expression; it was pale As is the lily in the spring; it bore Some touches of the frame and mind's disease, Some marks of hidden wo. Her half clos'd eye Was bent to earth, and shaded by a lash, Silken and shining as the raven's wing; Her lip was motionless, and it seem'd As though her supplication sped at word Forth from her pious bosom to her God. There was a wither'd flow'ret on her breast, Perchance an emblem of the hopes which there Had blossom'd and there faded.

Woman in many a scene-I have beheld Her gay and glorious in the festive hall, Eager of conquest-and I too have mark'd The winning languish and seductive smile, Both dear and dangerous to the youthful heart, And I have stray'd with beauty by my side, Through the still glade at evening's passive hour, By the pale radiance of the moon, whose beams Hath silver'd o'er her smiles; and she hath look'd As she had thrown her soul into her eyes; Nay, I have view'd her by the fever'd bed Of sickness, pillow the pale cheek, and bathe The fainting brow, where, like a form of light, She whisper'd peace where else there had been none But never by the side of woman yet Such thrillings and unearthly feelings stole On my o'ercharged heart, as when I saw That pious maid communing with her Gop.

ON THE LOVELINESS OF WOMEN. It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of thy complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of thy en tea-cup; because, forsooth, her literary occupa-tions would not allow her time to appear and do other. compose thy artificial beauty-No!-Nor that enchanting glance which thou dartest with such lustre on the man thou deignest worthy of thy affection. It is sensibility, and the purity of thy thoughts-thy affable and open disposition—sympathising with those in adver-sity—comforting the afflicted—relieving the distressed -and, above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and perfect regard of the precepts of Christianity .-These virtues constitute thy Loveliness. Adorned with but those of nature and simplicity, they will shine like the refulgent sun, and display to man that the loveliness of the person is not to be found in the tinsel ornaments of the body, but in the reflection of the rectitude little doubt. Indeed this is substantiated by the record of his own experience. The same may be said of and serenity of a well-spent life, that soars above the transient vanities of this world. And when thy days are ended here upon earth, thy happy spirit shall waft itself to the regions of eternal bliss.

Beaut like nature's fairest flowers, blooms to be gazed at and admired by the passing multitude. The beautiful woman, seldom, if ever, finds happiness either voyage from New York. in the company of flatterers or untalented admirers. The one robs her of her natural gifts-making her for--to build her future hopes and happiness on the bloom love-he will not sacrifice his feelings or his good means of forming the religious and moral character of of affectation

A FINE WOMAN. It is pleasant to observe how differently modern writers and the inspired author of the book of Proverbs describe a fine woman. The former confine their praise chiefly to personal charms and ornamental accomplishments, while the latter celebrates only the virtues of a valuable mistress of a family, and a useful member of society. The one is perfectly acquainted with all the fashionable languages of Europe; the other opens her mouth with wisdom and is perfectly acquainted with all the uses of the needle, the distaff, and the loom. The business of the one is pleasure; the pleasure of the other business. The one is admired a broad, the other at home. Her children rise up and call her blessed, and her husband also praiseth her. There is no name in the world equal to this, nor is there a note in music half so delightful as the respect ful language with which the grateful son or daughter perpetuates the memory of a sensible and affectionate

## YOU'THS' DEPARTMENT.

LETTER FROM A FATHER TO HIS SON. My DEAR Son,-As the last good I can do for you in this world; I now join to the trifles I leave you, these few lines, and which I beg of you, often to read for my sake, who ever loved you tenderly. Above all things fear God: love him in your soul, and be rebe regarded. There are other relations in which it ligious; but detest every functure of hypocrisy. Regard your neighbor, that is all mankind, whatever nation, profession or faith; it is the best policy in the His glory and the good of others as well as myself, especially my dear children yet surviving, whereof you are one.

have their origin in "curtain fecture," or the parior root of every misery, to which out avarice, and ed: thus I but echo the sentiments of all on board.

Eve, and Delilah, and Herodias, and Abigail, and be ever thyself, thy best friend. Fly from the excession are one. Esther, have not yet lost all that superior power of es of debauchery; they will enervate thy body, while ship and spars were for a moment on fire, but were persuasion !- nor can they, so long as the warmth of they are a canker to thy mind : To keep both sound, affection has more command over the activities of be never behind hand with thy correspondents, with man than the coldness of calculation. How striking thy creditors, with thy daily occupations, or with thy fluid had penetrated among the combustible part of the an example of this in the early history of Rome; when conscience, and thy soul shall enjoy peace. By using neighboring state, and they were upon the eve of a shall possess health and vigor. Should fortune frown, struck the main royal mast head, shattered the mast bloody battle, the wives of the bloody Romans, who were also the daughters of the enemy, sprung forward, around on thousands more wretched than thyself, and to one of the store rooms, the bulk heads and fittings Contentment is better than fine gold.

and be prepared to meet it at any hour. Beware of wind and water, starting the ends of three five inch The influence of the daughter is often by no means

prophecy as amply fulfilled as any of the old prophets? can tell how many a rash brother has been withdrawn set over you, since without knowing how to be obe-passed through the whole length of the after cabin and len dient, none ever knew how to command. Now my dear boy, love thy mother and her children from your heart, if you ever had any real love for your father, who requests it of you—she has most tenderly proved a help in thy infant state: and while thou art a brother to her helpless ones, prove thyself also a parent and a guardian, by constant kindness and a proper conduct. Let that good sense with which Heaven has been pleased to befriend thee, ever promote peace and barmony in my dear family; then will the blessing of Al- and shattered the mast head and cap. Into the cabin mighty God overspread you and them, and we together with your beloved mother, have a chance once more to meet, where, in the presence of our heavenly Benefactor, our joy and happiness shall be eternal and complete. Which is the ardent wish, the sincere prayer, and only hope of your loving father, thy tender parent, who, my dear child, when you read this, will be no more, and rest with an affectionate heart. Yours, &c.

#### PERSEVERANCE.

Macklin's advice to his Son. I have often told you that every man must be the maker or marrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon incessant industry and integrity, depends patrons of the noblest, the most exalted kind. They are creaters of fortune and fame, the founders of fami lies, and never can disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings, and turn even vicissitudes of fortune's tendency to a contrary nature. You have genius, you have learning, you have industry at times, but you want perseverance; without it you can do nothing. I bid you wear this motto in mind constantly-" Perseverance." ----

#### HAPPINESS IN DEATH.

The little narrative which we insert below was handed us by a teacher of the school in which the fact oc-curred. It is another illustration of the beneficial innence of Sunday Schools.

As every instance of the operation of divine grace upon the hearts of children is matter of gratitude to God, and of encouragement to the faithful Sunday School Teacher, it may be proper to communicate the following fact.

A scholar at the age of 14 years, belonging to the colored Sunday School held in the late Mr. Gloucester's church, in South Seventh-street, Philadelphia, recently died after a few week's illness; and we rejoice to say we believe "he died in the Lord." He exhibited throughout his sickness that patient resignation which nothing but the religion of Christ can bestow. He affectionately remonstrated with his mother, as she wept over his wasted form, and requested her to retire, because, said be, your tears distress me, and divert my mind from my Saviour. He also solemnly directed her to bestow particular attention on his brothers and sisters, and endeavor to bring them up in the fear of God. Being very anxious to see his teacher, whose residence could not be found, one of the teachers belonging to the same school called on him, and to him he expressed his gratitude for the instruction he had received, and added, "if I do not see my teacher again on earth, tell him I hope to see him in heaven."

On being questioned by his mother whether he was willing to die, he answered with animated joy, "Yes." "What," said his weeping parent, "and leave me?" 'Yes, mother! (said he) for I am going to my Sav-In this happy frame of mind he continued till person, nor yet the costly robes and decorations that he fell asleep, as we trust, in the arms of that compassionate Jesus, whom, in the Sunday School, he was taught to love, and has thus given another name to the thousands whom Sunday Schools have raised from sin thy pleasing deportment—thy chaste conversation, thy pleasing deportment—thy chaste conversation, thy Sunday School Mag.

## SAILORS' DEPARTMENT.

TREMENDOUS STORM AT SEA. The following singularly interesting parrative is communicated to the Liverpool Commercial Chronicle of May 12:-

> "Ship New York, Prince's Dock, Liverpool, May 11, 1824.

"SIR,-I trust that, although a stranger, I shall find a sufficient apology, in the very uncommon nature of the occurrences herein described, for troubling you with the detail of the following particulars. This ship

On the 19th day of April, our third day out, about half past five in the morning, being in our births, we get the feelings of humanity, esteem, and sincere love were roused by a sound like the report of heavy cannon close to our ears. In a moment we were all out. of her cheek; the other makes her ridiculous by over- and the cabin and all parts of the ship were filled with rating her acquirements, because she is a beautiful a dense smoke, having a strong smell of sulphur.—
woman. The man of talents spurns the idea of stratagem, to obtain the affections of the woman he may love—he will not receive the formula of the construction which for the ship had been struck with lightning, and was on fire. From the deck the word was quickly passed that the ed the church much damage, but the chain itself was ship had been struck with lightning, and was on fire. melted. The consternation which for some minutes prevailed sense to the degrading resort of hypocrisy-but will may be more easily imagined than described. Every a multitude of his cotemporaries; and among others, that of Dr. Buchanan, and Thomas Scott. And, if the compasses, causing then the degrading resort of hypocrisy—but will at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble at once avow his love, with all the ardor of his noble.

The pradually assumed a bearing by which we have so dense, and so close upon us were the clouds, as to produce almost the obscurity of night, There was just sufficient light to give a bold relief to every object in the appaing scene. The rain poured down in terially affected; it usually crosses the Atlantic with orrents, mingled with hailstones as large as filberts. which lay upon deck fully an inch thick. Over head blazed the lightning on all sides, accompanied by re-ports almost simultaneously, thus evincing its nearness. The sea ran mountains high, and the ship was tossed from one sea to another with incredible rapidi-

ty. One appearance was pecuniary to the temperature of the water was at 74 degrees of Farenheit, while that of the atmosphere was down to 48. This produced a copious evaporation, and caused immense clouds of vapor to rise, which ascending in columns all around us, exhibited the appearance of innumerable pillars supporting a massive canopy of clouds. These phenomena are extremely unusual, no Samuel and Mrs. Sarah Henderson, and was born in person on board ever having witnessed any thing like Goland, county of Tyrone, in Ireland. Her parents it before. In all directions might be seen water sp which, rising fearfully to the clouds, seemed actually to present to the eye a combination of all the elements for the destruction of every thing on the face of the deep. Altogether the scene was one of awful sublim- of heart at the Eastford Camp-meeting, and has distinity, which baffles description. Amid this scene of im-pending ruin, when all nature was in the utmost conwhen nautical science and experience could avail nothing-while an irresistible element was playing about us, and the ship seemed on the very verge of fate; when, in short, dismay and despair were reflected from every other countenanceexceed the calm tranquillity of Captain Bennett-nothing could excel the firmness with which every order was given for examining the ship, in prospect of meeting fire below deck-nothing could equal the manner end, depend upon it. Guard against idleness, it is the in which every one was encouraged with the hope of security, even beyond what in reason could be expect-

"But I hasten to my narrative. Some parts of the quickly extinguished by the rain. The ship was then thoroughly examined, to ascertain whether the electric cargo below the lower deck. This investigation diswho perhaps, deserve to be less so, and be content. of which are completely demolished. Then separatontentment is better than fine gold.

Wish not for death, it is a sin; but scorn to fear it, would prevail among the clergy in New England, which, if it did, he verily believed the life and power of religion would dwindle and die away. Now, is not his

out at the stern windows. Fortunately we were all in our births at the moment. Upon these facts I would venture briefly to remark, that the mast head was bound by four iron hoops, say from two to three inches wide, and nearly half an inch thick. These attracting the fluid, and being themselves insulated by less powerful conductors, would naturally at the instant accumulate a large repletion of the fluid, which, by the violence of its action burst the hoops asunder, store room it seems to have been conducted by a leaden pipe near the mainmast under the deck. The quicksilver on the back of the mirror was sufficient to attract it thither, when it would be diffused over the whole surface of the glass, which being the most perfect non conductor known, was thus shattered into countless pieces. The atmosphere being very moist, the dampness of the cabin floor, for want of a better conductor, might probably aid in carrying it to the windows.

"Being all in our births, enveloped in beds and bed. ding of non conducting materials, we reposed in comparative safety, while the deadly bolt careered around us with fierce and resistless energy. Doubtless, a feather bed is the most safe retreat in such cases. Had it been later in the day, and the passengers about the cabin, the chances are, that it would have been fatal to many of us. "The operation of the second shock was very dif-

ferent from the former, and is more deserving of attention, as furnishing a new instance in proof of the efficacy of lightning rods, as a protection at sea. We had a chain conductor on board; but it not being the season to expect much lightning, and the first shock coming on quite suddenly, it was not up at the time. The morning squall was over; it continued however to blow fresh all the day, and about noon heavy clouds began to gather in on every side, rolling their volumes apparently among the rigging. We had reason to ex-pect more lightning; the conductor was prepared, and capt. Bennett ordered it to be raised to the main royal mast head. It consisted of an iron chain, having links, one fourth of an inch thick, and two feet long, turned in hooks at each end and connected by rings of the same thickness, and of one inch annular diameter. This chain was fastened to a rod of iron half an inch thick and four feet in length, with a point well polished and tapered, in order to receive the fluid with facility; it was secured to the main royal mast, the rod extending two feet above the mast head, and thence it was brought down over the quarter; and repelled by an oar, protruding, say ten feet from the ship's side, and sinking a few feet below the surface of the wa-

"Dr. Franklin was of opinion that a rod of this size would sustain without injury the severest shock of lightning. I have been thus minute in stating the dimensions of the chain, for the double purpose of conveving some idea of the force of this shock and of the necessity of providing larger conductors. The chain, however, in this instance performed its office, and it was up in happy time to avert a blow that, in the opinion of all on board, must have sent this stanch vessel in an instant to the bottom.

Soon after 1 P. M. we saw lightning; a little before observed a very smart flash; looking at my watch, which marks seconds, I counted four, when the report followed; I felt no alarm, however, having frequently known it to approach nearer without any injury. At 2 o'clock we were astonished by another shock like that in the morning; the flash and sound simultaneous. I happened to be in the cabin with another passengers a ball of fire seemed to dart down before us: at the same moment the glass in the round house came rat-tling down below. Those on deck agreed that the whole ship appeared to be in a blaze, from the vividness of the principal flash, which they distinctly saw darting down the conductor, and agitating the water, All parts of the ship, as before, were filled with smoke, smelling of sulphur.

"The ship was again thoroughly examined. The conductor had been rent to pieces by the discharge, and scattered to the winds; small fragments of it were found on deck; in saving the ship it had literally yielded itself to the fury of the blast. The pointed rod was found to be fused and shortened several inches. and covered over with a dark coating; some of the links had been snapped off and others melt.d. The whole operation was singularly striking and affords another of those rare cases where the conductor yielded to the violence of the shock, while it effectually averted the bolt from the object it was designed to protect.

"This was a property of the red, of which Frank. lin was satisfied very early after the application of a theory that has disarmed the lightning of Heaven .--One of the earliest cases which fell under his notice. I believe occurred in one of the Dutch churches in N. York-a chain connected with the clock probably sav-

"Mr. Ross, the second officer, was prostrated; and three of the men struck but none much injured. It steered, though still three points out as we have ju discovered. The captain's chronometer was very in out varying three seconds; it has now proved to be out as many degrees; and three lever gold watches belonging to three gentlemen passengers in the ship, contracted the magnetic power to such a degree as actually to require the principal part of the steel work

## OBITUARY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. MISS JANE HENDERSON.

Died, in Dudley, Mass. June 7th, 1827, Jane Henderson, aged 19 years. She was the daughter of Mr. Samuel and Mrs. Sarah Henderson, and was born in who have been members of the Methodist connexion for thirty years, emigrated to this country in the year 1821.

The subject of this memoir experienced a change guished herself by her faithful and pious demeanor er since. Her sickness, which was the consum continued about one year, during which time she boned in submission to the will of God. On the night previous to her dissolution, she experienced a deep and full work of sanctification ;--- she sung "glory to God," and exhorted all around her to repentance and holiness. To the last moment of her life she presert ed this calmness and heavenly composure of mind-She sleeps in Jesus.

The weary pilgrim goes
To her eternal rest,
Where consolation flows Through each redeemed breast How bright the grave appears Where grace its gloom dispels!
The pilgrim dries her tears
And all her triumph tells. Oh, could I hear the song Like many waters roar From that unnumber'd throng, Then would I sigh no more!

A young pert, prating lawyer, one day boasted the facetious counsellor Costello, that he had received five and twenty guineas for speaking in a certain cause. "And I," said Costello, "received double that sum for holding my tongue.

He that gives good advice, builds with one hand he that gives good advice, builds with one parallel both; but he that gives good admonition and bad example, builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.



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Rev. James Kevre, St. Louis, Missouri.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICA

FOR ZION'S ON ENVY .- (CONCLUDE Create in me, O God, a clean heart; and re it within me. Search me and know my and know my thoughts. See if there be a mme, and lead me in the way everlasting.

This was the supplication of a good ighty but invisible Protector. And and no doubt is, the prayer of ever present day. For, in all our good rards rectifying our dispositions, we in

our being, who made the heart, and hall its infirmities. Admit the supposition, that the world ost to you in an uncommon degree, will alignity and eavy towards a more pro ompetitor? You can accuse the aring ill will to him who has only impr ich the world has bestowed upon hir rmeans he has arisen, and, to advance ducted in an improper manner towa resentment is in a degree justifiab anot conscientiously accuse him of oper conduct, his success alone gives our envy. Perhaps you preferred the rease to the stirs and bustles of es of a thoughtful life. Thus ret orld, and following your favorite in re not always attentive to seize the nich presented for doing justice to you roving your situation. Why then do the more active and laborious have ur negligence has lost? If you have

ent, you have possessed more in see Reflect that the rival, to whom you salous and repining eyes, though more than the rival to the more salous and repining eyes, though more salous and repining eyes, though more salous had been more than the salous to the salous that t not, on the whole, be mo self. All the vicissitudes of the wo He has much to encounter, and a which you are protected by the obsion. There is, in fact, no situation hat has its dark and its bright side. In ght not to dwell only on what is bright ose you envy-and dark on that o it, by bringing into view both sides of e conditions, fairly estimate the sum of uments of a different character might inst envy-Such as its sinful and crim mischief to which it gives rise in the

misery it produces within the breast ors such a disposition in his bosom. erful arguments, are such as show, stances of others compared with o real ground for envy. The mistaken entertained, of the high important ridly distinctions, form the principal

ning at our own lot, and envying Often to things light in themselves, ou may have added undue weight. Let us only allow reflection and wisd prejudices we may have imbibed, an phantoms of our own creating, a h overcasts our minds would grad ith returning contentment, the sky w every object brighten around us.

The two principal causes which n ad which often operate in conjunction are pride and indolence. Whenever erate and incurable. Pride alway nd to ask, more than they justly deser wise, might justly claim. To these the ments, spleen, malignity-enor who ever saw a proud and indolent in as always envious? Wrapt up in the importance of himself, he sits still at se others are more prosperous than we value our virtue or our peace, let gainst these two evil dispositions of mir est in our own esteem, let us be care esteem of others. Thus shall we shall es which tend to so many bad passion whatsoever station, or state we are, the tent. But in order more effectually we should often bring to mind those ations, which regard us particularly ember, O son of man, how unwort sight of thy Maker; and how much deserve, are the blessings we enjoy. ltivate a spirit of submission and reve Father in heaven, who has appointed is such a condition in the world, as is

s obligations it imposes on us to was arity towards all mankind. "Charity Scituate, July 2, 1827.

Or, a constant spirit within me. Ps. li. 16

Or, see if my ways tend, or lead to pain 23,24. FOR ZION'S

to possess. Let us recollect how

ristian spirit is to envy-and what sa

LETTER FROM SOUTH AM Bahia, Mare

Having missed the opportunity of sens eding, which Providence seems to have might give you the pleasing intellige ord in mercy has heard my prayers ar nourning into rejoicing. Praised be once more found favor in His sight. or a night; joy comes in the morning."

nworthy of my present comfort and per can but express my gratitude in the lan id, "Bless the Lord, O my soul! and a me, bless His holy name." The Lor